The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,864.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 32 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
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" including postage ..... " 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
er line, but no Advertisement bounted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Ga zette.*"

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. POONAH, (2,152 tons, and 650 H. P.) Capt. A. M. Lockie, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

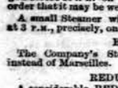
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
4th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,500 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
2nd February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th	and on the 1st
of each month,	

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£6
Port Said	36	22	8
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Crocco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden Captain Dodero, expected to arrive on or about the 16th February. The exact date of her departure will be fixed and published on her arrival.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th January 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 25th February, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th March. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine; transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 5 cwt. luggage.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£21	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agents at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES TO FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Arrangements can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, also for Egyptian and Indian Ports bound to Alexandria, Chinese, Japanese, Australian Ports, are received at Mediterranean or British Ports, via Old's Agent at Port Said, and are transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Steamer, or the company's regular lines of forwarded to their destination by the Company's Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERTZ & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th January 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cowan, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Sepp cmen-ay Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

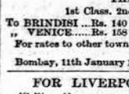
	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
" VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	" MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)



THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, F. Dacres, Commander.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class to Suez £30
Ditto Liverpool £70
2nd Class Ditto £30

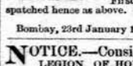
exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be purchased on board.

Further particulars may be learned on application to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)



MESSRS GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 tons register, Charles Douglas, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship LEGION OF HONOUR, Captain W. Williams, from Calcutta, are hereby required to take DELIVERY of their CARGO within four days from THIS DATE, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the Shipper's risk and expense.

REHEMOOBHOY HOOSEINBHOOY,
Agent for the Captain.

No. 35, Shamaji Hussaji Street, Bombay, 3rd February 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.,

8 Bales Grey Shirtings
10 Do. T. Cloth
5 Cases Fancy Prints
10 ditto Made P ints
3 ditto T Red Cambricks
4 Bales Union Cloths

AUCTION SALE OF LATHES, PUMPS, SELF-ACTING SAW BENCHES, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February, at 2 P.M., at Mount Road, Mazagon, near Sir Roger de Faria's Bungalow:—powerful S-rew and Plane Cutting Lathes of various sizes, length from 3 feet to 16 fe t centres from 4 i-ches to 15 inches with face and Hob's plates, &c., &c.; Brass and Cast Iron force and lift pumps worked by two men and delivering 2,000 gallons of water in an hour, India Rubber and Leathern Pipes of various sizes, and self-acting Circular Saw Bench, Fly-wheels of different sizes, Windows and Doors, &c., &c.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIES, CLUBS, BOOKSELLERS, FAMILIES, AND LOVERS OF LITERATURE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 7th and 8th instants, and the successive days, at 1 P.M., on their premises in Elphinstone Circle, all their old stock of rare, curious, and valuable Books of science, arts, literature, music, &c., &c., Stationery, Glass Bookcases, Shelves, Show Cases, Counters, Tables, and sundry other articles.

Catalogues will be published, and the above will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1871.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, the property of the Estate of late J. P. Hughlings, Esq., deceased, consisting of a large quantity of Furniture containing Tables, Chairs, Cots, Chest of Drawers, Bookstands, Easy Chairs, Ladies' Work Table, Cupboards, Presses, Towel Horses, Dressing Glasses, Plated, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lamps, Cooking Utensils, Wearing Apparel and a variety of sundries.

The Books of the above Estates will be sold on SATURDAY, the 11th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A almost new Oakwood Harmonium by Trayser, Stuttgart, 4 Stops. Apply to

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th February 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany 7 octave Grand Square Piano, by Schiedmayer, Books, &c., at No. 5, Victoria Road.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of James Freeman, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert ditto, best Plateware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitcher, Tea Set, Coffee Urn, Egg Boiler, a Mahogany case containing a set of Electro-plated Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, a ditto containing plated Dessert Knives and Forks with mother-o'-pearl handles, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsome Cabinet Black-wood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 5 pieces, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, richly Carved Circular, Pier and Oblong Tables, Easy, Prodieu, Drawing-room Chairs, half-backed Sofas, Chiffonier, handsome Drawing-room Carpet with border, Teapoys with marble Tops, Lady's Davenport a miniature sized Billiard Table, Flower-stands, richly carved Cast-iron Garden Chairs, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Cloth Presses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of valuable Books, Casks of Plaster of Paris, a quantity of Nails, Screws, Hammers, Doors, Windows, Harness, Hunting Saddles, a Bycicle, &c., &c.,

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Bailiff of the Court, the undivided moiety of Ramjee Malee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Sittaram Wishwanath, and Bengali widow and daughter of Wishwanath Essoo in execution of a decree of the Court, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, formerly new salt batty ground, situated on the Island of the Talkhand and B. Basin Roads in the district Registry of Mazagon, registered in the Books of the Collectors of Land Revenue under No. 682 in the name of Wiswanath Essoo, and containing by admeasurement eight thousand two hundred and ten square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by batty ground, now or formerly belonging to the late Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, on or towards the east by ground now or formerly belonging to the late Firm of Messrs. Rogers and Co., on or towards the south by public water drain, and also by the batty ground now or lately belonging to Meeya Peerkhanbhoy, and on or towards the west by New Purse Road, and also by batty ground now or formerly belonging to Kurbadjee Hormusjee.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open Carved Blackwood Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Crockeryware, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano by C. H. Schroder, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of C. H. Lucius, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

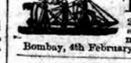
On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Stat on Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed Goods.

Bombay, 6th February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE steam ship CITY of BRUSSELS, 1381 tons register and 250 Horse-power, (Messrs T. & J. Harrison's line) will sail about the end of the month.—Apply to

Bombay, 4th February 1871. WALLACE & Co.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MRS. H. RICHARDSON respectfully announces to her Friends and the Public that, being reluctantly compelled through failing health to relinquish the Stage for a time, she will make her

FAREWELL APPEARANCE
THIS SEASON ON
SATURDAY NEXT, THE 11TH FEB.,
AS
"JOSEPHINE,"
IN THE
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,

Assisted by several distinguished Amateurs and the splendid Band of the 40th Regiment.

The Entertainment will be under the distinguished Patronage of The District Grand Master, the Hon'ble J. GIBBS, The Provincial Grand Master, H. MORLAND, Esq., and the MASTERS, WARDENS, and BRETHREN of all Masonic Lodges working in Bombay.

Mrs. Richardson will present to each purchaser of a Dress Circle or Stall Ticket a beautifully-executed Photograph, by Lindley and Warren, as a memento of the above event.

Box Plan now open at SOUNDY's.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,
THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

OUTSTANDINGS.

All Accounts over one year standing, if paid at once, no interest will be charged. All under one year's standing will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1871.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,

(WATSON'S BUILDING),
IS NOW OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS.

BED-ROOMS—Rs 2 to Rs. 4 PER NIGHT.
SITTING ROOMS—Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 PER DAY.

Other Charges the same as the principal Hotels in England and on the Continent.

BREAKFASTS from 8 A.M. to 10 A.M., à la carte.
TIFFINS from 12 P.M. to 3 P.M., à la carte.
TABLE D'HOTE at 7 P.M.

RESTAURANT and REFRESHMENT BAR on ground floor.
A BILLIARD TABLE, also on ground floor
PRIVATE DINING-ROOM and BILLIARD-ROOM on first floor.

Upwards of ONE HUNDRED BED-ROOMS and TWENTY SITTING-ROOMS.

BASS'S and ALSOPP'S ALE, and BARCLAY and PERKINS'S EXTRA STOUT, in prime condition, drawn from the cask, at FOUR ANNAS per GLASS.

Continental Languages spoken.

JOHN H. WATSON, Manager.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

—The ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY to the BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 5 P.M., when a Report of its Proceedings for the past year will be submitted.

The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, President of the Society, will occupy the Chair.

The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

D. C. BOYD,
T. CARSS, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st February 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned Treasuries to the extent of the amount set opposite to them, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. daily, until the amounts have been taken, or cancelled :—

Canara Treasury (6) six lacs.
Dharwar Treasury (5) five lacs.
Kaityvar Treasury (7) nine lacs.

The Tender should specify the amount required.

The amount of the accepted Tender must be paid into the Bank of Bombay within twodays after receipt thereof.

W. E. GORDON.
Officiating Deputy Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 4th February 1871.

DURAND MEMORIAL.

	Rs.		Rs
H. E. Earl Mayo, K.P., G.C.S.I.	500	The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.	50
The Hon. Sir W. Grey, K.C.S.I.	100	Major Macdonald	50
The Hon. Sir W. Grey,	100	Major-General Daley, C.B.	200
The Hon. J. P. Norman,	50	Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Johnson	50
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta	200	Colonel Hyde	100
The Hon. Major Genl. Norman, C.B.	200	Colonel Hyde	50
The Hon. John Strachey, C.S.	100	Charles Girdlestone, Esq., C.S.	100
The Hon. B.H. Ellis, C.S.	200	Dr. John Murray	50
" Fitzjames Stephen	100	H. Le Poer Wynne, Esq., C.S.	200
" J. R. Bullen Smith	100	J. P. Thomas, Esq.	100
" F. S. Chapman, C.S.	50	Hon. W. Robinson, C.S.I.	50
" David Cowie	50	Raja Kalikrishna, Bahadoor	50
" Gibbon, Esq., C.S.I.	100	Rajah Somukrishna	100
The Hon. Colonel Durand, C.S.I.	100	Narender Krishna	100
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I.	250	Kumar Harendra Krishna, Bahadoor	50
Dr. J. Fayrer, C.S.I.	300	Moonshee Ameer Ali Khan, Bahadoor	100
The Hon. Major Bourke	50	Rajendra Narayana Deb	50
" A. Dewar, C.S.	100	Elias S. Gubboy, Esq.	150
Rev. Dr. Duff	100	Baboo Romanath Tagore	50
W. Pirie Duff, of Windlestrae	100	Baboo Joteendromohun Tagore	100
G. Eldridge, Esq.	100	Baboo Bamporsul Mitter	50
Robert Stewart, Esq.	100	Baboo Joducloal Mullick	50
Major O. T. Burne	50	Baboo S. C. Mullick	50
P. T. Balli, Esq.	50	Baboo Hemlall Seal	100
H. V. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.	50	Baboo Doorgachurn Law	100
W. G. Romaine, C.S.	50	Baboo Samchurn Law	100
John Wimbush, Esq.	50	Baboo Dogumber Mitter	50
T. H. Mudie, Esq.	50	Baboo Khanlumlall Ghose	50
James Mackay, R.B.	50	Baboo Dwarkanath Mitter	50
Chapman, Esq., C.S.	50	Baboo Sreedynaudo Ghose	50
The Hon. F. R. Cockerell, C.S.	50		

Subscriptions will be received for Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Punjaub, by the Bank of Bengal at its Head Office and at its several branches, and for Bombay and Western India at the "Bank of Bombay" and at all its branches.

W. PIRIE DUFF,
KHETTERMOHUN CHATTERJEA, } Hony. Secretaries.

32 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, 23th January 1871.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY, 1 Oak Lane, Fort.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARETS, a light breakfast Claret ..... per doz.	8 0	...
Ditto St. Julien Medoc ..... "	10 0	...
Ditto Chateau Larose ..... "	14 0	...
Ditto Vrai Canon ..... "	17 0	...
BURGUNDY, old ..... "	18 0	...
Ditto Romanee ..... "	22 0	...
Ditto Pomard ..... "	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE, Mansel & Co., Rheims ..... "	30 0	...
SHERRY, Chamberyork ..... "	25 0	...
Ditto Harpez Boulton ..... "	18 0	...
PORT WINE, Shillingworth ..... "	24 0	...
Ditto Graham ..... "	22 0	...
BRANDY, Hennessy 3 Stars *** ..... "	30 0	...
Ditto Ditto 1 Star * ..... "	25 8	...
Ditto Ditto 1 Star * ..... "	22 0	...
Ditto Denis Mounie ..... "	22 0	...
Ditto Martell ..... "	21 0	...
Ditto Léon de Bussy ..... "	18 0	...
OLD TOM, Swaine & Boord's ..... "	16 0	...
GENEVA ..... "	12 0	...
HOLLAND GIN, 15 bottles ..... "	23 8	14 0
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat & Co. ..... "	13 0	7 0
ABSINTHE, Pernod Fils, Pontarlier ..... "	25 0	...
BASS'S BEER, bottled by Stone ..... "	6 0	4 0
Ditto Ditto by Cameron and Saunders ..... "	5 8	3 12
ALLSOPP'S Pale Ale ..... "	5 0	3 4
TENNENT'S Do. ..... "	5 0	3 4
GUINNESS'S STOUT ..... "	5 0	3 8

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

NOTICES.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bond-rs, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouse. Likewise Dec.ARA Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the Scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the Premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, FEB. 6TH,
ANOTHER
GRAND FASHIONABLE REPRESENTATION WILL BE GIVEN,

Under the patronage and in the presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT. GENERAL HIS AUGUSTUS A. SPENCER, K.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... 3 | Pit 1

Family Ticket admitting three to Dress Circle Rs. 10; Children half price.
Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9 P.M.

ROYAL APOLLO THEATRE
(NEW RECLAIMED GROUND, APOLLO BUNDER).

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chief Magistrate.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

The Members of the newly-inaugurated "THESPIAN" DRAMATIC SOCIETY (assisted by Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson) will give their FIRST PERFORMANCE as above.

FULL PARTICULARS SHORTLY.

VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Manager.

POSITIVELY NINE DAYS ONLY.
Four of the smallest Human Beings of mature age in the World.
Perfect Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE,
(Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stratton.)
Com. NUTT and Miss MINNIE WARREN,
In their beautiful Performances consisting of
SONGS, DUETS,
COMIC ACTS, BURLESQUES, and LAUGHABLE ECCENTRICITIES.

COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Pit ..... " 1
Stalls ..... " 2

Children under 10 with Parents Re. 1.

Doors open at 8; Performance to commence at 9 sharp.
All Tickets to be had at the Theatre at 8 P.M.
Books, Lockets, and Photographs of the Troupe with fac simile of their Autographs on the lock for sale at each Performance.
NED DAVIS, Agent.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1048 of 1868.

BAPOOJEE DINSHAW, Parsee, residing in Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and DINBAI his Wife ..... } Plaintiffs.

vs.

MANOCKJEE SORABJEE and BURJORJEE SORABJEE, respectively, Parsees, residing at Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Khetwadi, in Bombay, aforesaid ..... } Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 6th day of April 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD in EIGHT (8) LOTS by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES E. FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th days of February 1871, respectively, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement twenty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy square yards, be the same little more or less, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, with their appurtenances, and the mango and other trees growing thereon, and known as Mount Garden or Cursetjee Cowasjee's Garden, and situate on the east side of the Sion Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 71 and 72, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 90, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the east by Government ground, on the west by the Mount Road, on the north by the property of Buchoolal, widow of Mervanjee Framjee Wadia, and on the south by the property of Bomanjee Je jeebhoy Moonga, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Mr. Macsweeny, and are now occupied by Mr. J. E. Dudley.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET declining.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 4.

Battye, Captain, Meywar Bheel Corps, on leave, from Meywar.
Moon, Ensign, Commissariat Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Coles, Lieutenant Colonel, 2-1st The Royal Regiment, from leave, from England.
Brett, Captain, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Maxwell, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Fraser, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Barclay, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Farmer, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Hamilton, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Champain, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Plenner, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough from England
Hopkins, Surgeon Medical Department, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Colhun, Surgeon Major, Assay Master, from furlough, from Europe.
Smith, Surgeon-Major, Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Raquel, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from Buklo.
Cheshire, Major, 16th N I., on leave, from Nuggur.
Little, Lieutenant Colonel, 25th Regiment N. I., from furlough from England.
Mile, Lieutenant, 10th M. N. I., on duty, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 4.

Swinley, Lieutenant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Germany, Ridinginaster, 21st Hussars, on duty, to Lucknow.
Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty to Allahabad.
Seton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Allahabad.
Macleod, Surgeon-Major, Medical Department, on leave to Secundrabad.
Davidson, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.
Aitken, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Aden.
Barclay, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Mile, Lieutenant, 10th M. N. I., on duty, to Dorundah.
Godfrey, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Europe.
Gordon, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Europe.

FEBRUARY 5.

Peckham, Cornet, 3rd King's Own Hussars, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Lieburood, Ensign, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Younghusband, Lieutenant, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Mennie, Surgeon, Staff, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Staff Corps, Poona, 4th February 1871.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty :—
Captain H. E. Green, C.B., K.C.S.I., Staff Corps.
Lieutenant Marshall, Staff Corps, 1st Wing Sandhurst.

Colonel F. Macgowan, Staff Corps, 13th N. I.

Captain A. Fox is placed on general duty, Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee according to the lower standard :—

Assistant Surgeon D. V. Long.

Indian Medical Department—Quarter Master Sergeant C. Louder, Bombay Establishment, is promoted to H. M.'s. 90th Foot in his present rank, in view to his discharge to pension being carried out in accordance with the regulations.

Quarter Master Sergeant Louder will remain attached to the Colaba Sanitarium until further notice.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Engineers—Lieutenant L. K. Scott, to England, to appear before a medical board.
General List—Capt.-at. M. H. Nicolson, to Kurrachee, for 15 days, on medical certificate.
Lieutenant C. A. Owen, to Bombay, from 1st to 28th February, on medical certificate, in extension.
Staff Corps—Major J. F. Hill, for 30 days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 31.)

The Honourable J. B. Norton, Advocate-General, Madras, special leave of absence for six months to proceed to Europe.

Major R. A. W. C. Stuart, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days.

The Reverend R. C. W. Raban, M.A., Chaplain of Secunderabad, for six months, from the date of quitting his station, to proceed to Bangalore and Neilgherry Hills on medical certificate.

Mr. Charles Keogh to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput—to have effect from the 16th Jan.

Captain Charles H. Rowland to officiate as Master Attendant at Cocanada during Captain Castor's employment on special duty, or until further orders.

Surgeon Alexander Cumack, A.M. & M.D., Acting Zillah Surgeon of Madura, to be Lay Trustee of the Church at Madura.

Major John Alexander Campbell, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, to be Lay Trustee of the churchings of St. Mark's Church at Bangalore.

Captain Walter Follett Wright, Tamil Translator to Government, to act as Telugu Translator to Government, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Walter Joyes to act as Tamil Translator to Government during the employment of Captain W. F. Wright on other duty, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet-Major R. A. W. C. Stuart, Cadre 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Vellore, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years.

Major D. S. anden, of the Staff Corps, to be Brigade-Major Malabar and Canara, vice Captain P. L. Gordon, who vacates, having exceeded two years' absence in Europe.

Captain H. R. Elliot, Cadre 42nd Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, Fort St. George, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Baldock on sick certificate or until further orders.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—Mr. James Stoker Richardson to be Ensign in No. 2 Company.

Ensign S. P. Oakshott, No. 4 Company, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his commission in the regiment.

Ensign Thomas James Broome, to be Lieut. in No. 2 Company.

Colonel T. Clerk, of the Staff Corps, Inam Commissioner for the province of Mysore, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 27th January.

In consequence of the paucity of officers with 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, Captain Willoughby, now doing duty with the Depot at Wellington, will rejoin his regiment without delay, at the public expense.

Captain P. D. Henderson, Cadre 2nd Light Cavalry, is appointed to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, to join Regimental Head Quarters at Bangalore.

G. O. C. C. dated 17th January 1871, page 16, directing Major A. T. Moore, Staff Corps, to do general duty at Bellary, is cancelled, and that officer is directed to do general duty at Vellore.

Lieutenant W. R. Purchas, Royal Engineers, will do duty with the Sappers and Miners, and join Regimental Head Quarters at Bangalore.

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Alexander M.D., who arrived with details from Rangoon on the 21st instant, is placed at the orders of the Deputy Inspector-General, Presidency Circle.

Leave of absence :—

16th Foot.—Lieutenant A. H. Handley, 2nd Battalion, England, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board, via the Cape route, embarking at Madras—Pte. to do duty with Troops.

24th Foot.—Captain J. Johnstone, 2nd Battalion, from 14th January 1871, or date of departure for 6 months—Neilgherries, s. c.

Staff Corps—Captain J. W. Cleland-Henderson, for 15 days, from 23rd January 1871, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the leave granted in G. O. G. 17th January 1871.

Cadre 7th Light Cavalry.—Captain (Major) Robert Caulfield, acting general duty at Bellary, from 13th January 1871 or date of departure—Bombay s. c., to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Major P. Salter, for 6 months, from the 25th January 1871, or date of departure—Neilgherries, private affairs.

60th Rifles.—Captain A. Boothwick, 3rd Battalion, District Inspector of Musketry, 2nd District, from 24th to 7th January 1871—Madras, private affairs.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, February 1.)

Mr. Thomas Edward Coxhead to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gya during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Henry Fitzmaurice John Kean, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Granville Sharp, Assistant-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Subdivision of Sewan, in Sarun.

Mr. Robert Felton Rampini to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dacca.

Mr. Frederick Robert McLaughlin to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah.

Lieutenant Leopold James Henry Grey to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner in Chota Nagpore.

Mr. Walter Rattray, officiating Special Sub Registrar of Assurances, Gya, to be Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Gya.

Mr. H. D. King to be Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Chupra, but to continue to officiate as District Registrar of Behar, until further orders.

Mr. Henry Abbott Robert Alexander, Judge of Rajshahye, is allowed furlough for one year, on medical certificate.

Lord Henry Ulick Browne, Commissioner of Chittagong, is allowed furlough for one year, on medical certificate.

Mr James Randall Musprat, Judge of Beerbhoom, is allowed furlough for one year, on medical certificate, together with four weeks' subsidiary leave.

Mr. John Dalrymple Maclean, Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed six months' special leave of absence.

Lieutenant R. Hunter to officiate as Special Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, and Subordinate Judge in Keonjhur, and also as Superintendent of the Government Khoodahs in Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Captain James Johnstone, or until further orders.

Mr. Arthur Auley, District Superintendent of Police, Kamroop, is appointed to officiate in the fourth grade of District Superintendents with effect from the date on which he may rejoin his appointment at Kamroop.

Assistant Surgeon William Edward Allen, F. R. C. S., to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. John Duncan, or until further orders.

Captain James Johnstone, Special Assistant to the Superintendent of the tributary Mehals in Keonjhur, for three months, from the 30th Jan.

Captain G. Barbank, Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, for fourteen days, preparatory to retiring from the service.

Dr. John Mennie, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Chittagong, is allowed thirty days' leave of absence from the 22nd Feb., to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

The services of the Rev. F. W. Hosmer, Chaplain of Dugshai, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, from the 1st January 1871.

Colonel W. K. Elliot, officiating additional Commissioner, Ambala and Jullundur Division, is appointed to officiate as Additional Commissioner of the Jullundhur and Umritsar Divisions.

Mr. J. H. Boyce, Superintendent Engineer Punjab Government Steam boats, having returned to duty and resumed Mr. W. D. Hodgson of the charge of the factory, the latter is allowed leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 16th January 1871.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Simla (s)	Woolcott	Suez, Jan. 22.
	Comoria	Osborne	Kurrachee, Feb. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Mindora	Raisbeck	Rangoon.
	Malta (s)	Haselwood	Aden and Suez.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cutch.
	Pilot (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
5	Australian Packet	Kirkhoff	Bushire.

The ship Java, for Calcutta, began to load on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
1	Schah Jehan	A. Moollah	Cannanore, Nov. 6.
	Rajpoot	Andrew	London, Oct. 10.
2	Deccan	Reynolds	Suez, Jan. 9.
	Anna	Chesapeat	Bourbon, Dec. 12.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.		
31	Penang (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
31	Satara (s)	Calcutta.
Feb. 1	Penang (s)	Bombay.
	Himalaya (s)	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Atlantic (s), 20 cases mosselle, Payne & Co.
Sam Mendal, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Nelson, 55 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 8 packages glassware, Nensee Khan Mohomed.
Orlando (s), 20 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 56 cases oilmanstores, &c, Canjee Khetsey.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wellesley (s), 13 cases hardware, Tyebjee Adamjee.
Ardgowan, 625 bundles iron sheet, Tezpal Gopejee.
DeRuyter (s), 1 bale paper, Ebramjee Abdool Hussen.

FROM SUEZ.

Delhi (s), 7 packages hardware, Tyebjee Adamjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 19 bales wool, Gunesdass Nursingdass; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 1000 bundles coir yarn, H. A. H. Raimtools.
Wellesley (s), 100 bales cotton, Halli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 28 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.
Austin Friar (s), 3,600 bundles coir yarn, Soondersas Mooljee.
Bellona (s), 200 bales cotton, Soondersas Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Chapoes Gangjee; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Neera (s), 45 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha; 50 bales wool, Moteeram Damoder; 50 bales wool, Jetha Pursotom; 100 bales wool, Jetha Vuria; 100 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee.
Bennington, 70 bales wool, Anundjee Heerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 2,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Neera (s), 7 bales skin and 9 packages jumalgota, Hassum Khan.
Poona (s), 21 bundles silk, Noor Mohomed Jairashboy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 12 packages sharkfins, Ludha Dewjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poona (s), 103 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poona (s), 300 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Poona (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GRANT—January 7th, at Edinburgh, the wife of Sir Alexander Grant (prematurely), of a son.

DEATH.

GRANT—January 9th, at Edinburgh, the infant child of Sir Alexander and Lady Grant.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OTTO—February 5th, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. T. Otto, G. I. P. R., of a son.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—At Eyculla, of typhoid fever, John Johnson, engine-driver G. I. P. Railway, aged 40 years and 9 months, leaving a young family and a large circle of friends to bemoan his sad loss.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

WORGAN—January 20th, at Purneah, the wife of J. B. Worgan, Esq., C. S., of a son.
FORBES—January 20th, at Kishnaghur, the wife of H. T. Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
GIBBON—January 29th, at Tincolah Motcharee, the wife of W. F. Gibbon, Esq. Junior, of a son.
CLOUGH—January 29th, at 11, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, the wife of John Henry Clough, Commander of the Steamer Defiance, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KIERNANDER—DOBSON—January 18th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Aday, Mr. C. Kiernander, to Miss E. L. G. Dobson.

DEATH.

WINCHESTER—January 23rd, at Alexandrapore, Cachar, James Winchester, Esq., of Elgin, Scotland, murdered by the Looshais.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

JACOB—January 30th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. G. J. Jacob, of a son.
ROBERTS—January 27th, at Lingasoogoor, Deccan, the wife of J. Forbes Sargent, Assistant Surgeon Madras Army, and 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.
WADE—January 27th, at Egmore, the wife of Mr. J. Wade, D. P. W., of a son.

DEATH.

SHAW—January 30th, at Randall's Road, Vepery, Margaret Esther, wife of Hector Shaw, Esq., C. E., and youngest daughter of the late E. S. Atkinson, Esq., aged 19 years and 3 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

NICHOLL—January 30th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. Edward Nicholl, Chief Court Office, of a daughter.
LANCE—January 26th, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Captain Frederick Lance, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a son.
WHITE—January 25th, at Nowgong, Bundlecund, the wife of Dr. T. H. White, R. A., of a son.

DEATH.

MACMULLEN—January 30th, at Nowshera, Percy Francis Claude, child of Fred. Macmullen, Esq., Lieutenant and Station Staff, aged one year and ten months.
RICKETTS—January 23rd, at Benares, Henry Alexander Ricketts, Esq., late of Ghazeopore, aged 45 years, 2 months, and 19 days.
BOLST—January 16th, at Market Hill, Landour, Emily, the beloved wife of Herbert Bolst, of the Topographical Survey of India, aged 31 years, 2 months, and 20 days.
McKENNA—January 30th, at Morar, Gwalior of bronchitis, Patrick Alfred Joseph, infant son of Brigade Sergeant Major J. McKenna, Royal Artillery, aged 4 months and 7 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1871.

WHATEVER extreme demands may have been formulated by Count Bismarck as the conditions of peace, demands which have "caused gloomy anticipations in London," we take leave to doubt the correctness of the version published in Berlin and forwarded to India. It is not alone the monstrous character of the indemnity—for ten milliards is £400,000,000—but other terms in the telegram which make us sceptical. For example, we doubt whether the cession of Alsace and Lorraine is one of the stipulations, that is, the *whole* of Lorraine. The telegram says Alsace and Lorraine, *also* Metz and Belfort; but how could Lorraine be ceded without Metz, or Alsace without Belfort? The vagueness of the telegram respecting the territorial cessions, and the enormous amount of the money indemnity, afford strong reasons to doubt the authenticity of the reported terms. There is nothing improbable in the alleged proposal to transfer Pondicherry to the Germans, although it looks more sentimental than practical, nor in the demand for twenty ships of war. As to the ironclads it would be good opportunity of getting rid of comparatively useless craft, providing their value formed part of the indemnity; for the French ironclads, although there are a few good ships, are mostly out of date. But there may be a dislike, on the point of honour, to part with ships to a power which has not been able to keep its flag afloat.

If the terms be, as stated, they are undoubtedly terms of extreme severity, and, coupled with the tone assumed by M. Gambetta, fully warrant any amount of gloomy anticipations. They are not terms likely to be accepted without a further fight, and never likely to be accepted in good faith. Looking to what is reasonable, and not to what is stated, we may try to conjecture the probable demands of the German Government. It may be assumed that they will exceed those hinted at by Bismarck towards the close of August. He then is reported to have spoken of taking Strasbourg certainly and Metz probably. A little later, after the Emperor surrendered, it was said that his demands would include a line from Luxemburg up the Moselle to a point above Metz, and thence by a line which would include Senones, consequently Raon l'Etape, and Lower Alsace. In other words, Strasbourg and the roads through the Vosges immediately south by Shirmeck, and such a military frontier on the Moselle as would secure direct communication between the two great fortresses. Assuming that there has been an increase in the German demands, and that Belfort is now included, it would follow that the whole of Alsace is demanded; and the probability is that the frontier line laid down would follow the existing line of the Haut Rhin Department as far as the Ballon d'Alsace, that thence it would follow a line drawn to include the sou ces and course of the Moselle as far as Luxemburg. Such a line would take in Remiremont, Epinal, Toul, and enough country west of the Moselle to secure the railway. These limits would go beyond the German-speaking districts, and, we believe, the districts where the dialects are mixed and run into one another. In a military point of view the cession would be extremely disadvantageous to France. There would not be left a single road into and out of Germany which German fortresses would not command. The value of Metz has been amply demonstrated, for offensive purposes against France its value would be doubled. The value of Belfort is that it closes the Gap, or depression, between the Vosges and the spurs of the Jura. It will be easily seen that were the territory we have described ceded to Germany, it would constitute the transfer or shifting of great military values from one nation to the other, and would be equivalent to a reversal of the advantages obtained over Germany by Louis XIV. In the space between the neutral territories every great line of operation would be impeded with formidable obstacles, and whereas formerly, South Germany and the Rhenish Provinces always lay open to the inroads of any French monarch who was at once prompt and daring, after the contemplated cession, it will be Champagne and Burgundy that will be open to the inroads of any German Government. In order to parry this, the French system of defence would have to be thrust back to the Meuse, the Marne, the Aisne and Oise, the Seine and Saone. Hence even within the restricted limits we have traced, it will be seen that the German demands have grown since September; and that, leaving the ships and indemnity out of the question, there is enough reason for gloomy anticipations, if by that phrase is meant a continuation of the war. If Belfort is really included in the fortresses to be ceded, it may be reasonably apprehended, unless the spirit of French resistance is utterly broken, that the Constituent Assembly will fight on rather than give in.

Another cause for gloom is the language and conduct of M. Gambetta, who, it seems, had by no means resigned. It is not likely that the Germans will permit M. Gambetta, without question, to work ardently for war under cover of an armistice to settle a peace. They will have a right to ask that the Government of France shall do one thing or the other, fight or make peace; and to point out the impropriety of one-half the Government negotiating an armistice while the other half continues practically in a state of war. The Constituent Assembly will be largely in the hands of M. Gambetta, unless some one rises strong enough to supersede him; and his manifest wish and determination to prolong hostilities is another ground for doubting whether peace will be made by the 22nd of February. There are, therefore, reasons for gloomy anticipations, not only on the ground that the terms of peace propounded are severe, but on the ground that French patriotism, as understood by the Reds, has not had enough of disaster. Yet now, more than ever, is the cause of the Reds hopeless. Up to the 28th of January Paris was a sort of basis for hope, but Paris is now completely under German guns, and there will be no reason for holding back the German armies in the field. They may be slipped at any moment, and there is nothing actual or probable, in the way of counter armies, that can resist them. Now, as before, the only thing that might save France would be a powerful foreign diversion. But none can be had. The fate of Bourbaki's army is only a shade less disastrous than the fate of the imperial armies; and if the war goes on, not one of the forces afoot will be able to stand its ground outside an entrenched camp. Nevertheless, if the terms be those we have sketched, and still more if they be those telegraphed, the war will probably go on. All traders and speculators should carefully weigh these considerations, and nobody should "halloo" until he is out of the wood.

WE learn that Mr. Andrew Cassels, lately a partner of Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co., of this city, and of Messrs. John Peel & Co., Manchester, has joined the board of directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

MAJOR BURNE, the popular Private Secretary to the Viceroy, has gone from Calcutta to Madras for a short holiday.

"A *dejeuner* (or rather *tiffin*) *dansant* was given on board H. M. S. Forte on Thursday afternoon," the "Pioneer" informs us.

IT is said that General Fytche, the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, has applied for two years' furlough from March next.

IT is believed that Sir George Couper will shortly be invited to take (for the second time) a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council.

THERE was a shock of earthquake felt at Gowhatty, in Assam, on the night of the 27th ult. and again on the 30th. The shock on this side of India was on the 31st.

THE telegrams announcing the capitulation of Paris created an immediate change in the general tone of the Calcutta market. Exports came into sudden demand, and for a while cotton shot up a rupee.

THE "Madras Times" has been requested by the officers of H. M.'s 76th Regiment to say that there is no truth in a report that cholera has broken out among the men of that regiment. Both wings are in perfect health.

THE Lahore journal hears that Mr. Forsyth proceeds immediately to England, and trusts that "he will not forget to lay certain matters connected with a feudatory before the Secretary of State and, if need be, before the public of England."

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE N. W. PROVINCES intends, says the "Pioneer," to make a lengthened stay in the Mirzapore district. "Besides the work which there is to keep his Honor there, the scenery in the south is certainly worth a week or two. A tiger is in careful preservation for his Honor's consideration."

THE "Military Correspondent" of the "Pioneer," who is said to be in a position to know, announces that the Martini-Henry rifle has been finally approved and adopted for the British army, and that the manufacture will be actively pursued at Enfield as soon as the necessary alterations in machinery can be completed.

IN regard to the deficiency of eighteen thousand rupees in the regimental accounts of H. M.'s 45th Foot, a Madras contemporary hopes it may appear that the deficiency is only an apparent one, caused by the confusion resulting from the late fatal illness of the Paymaster of the regiment. The matter is now under investigation.

THE "Madras Times" corrects a general impression that the case of Ensign Gilbert has been referred home for the decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. It has good reason to believe that Lord Napier's confirmation of the sentence is final, and that no reference has been made to the home authorities. Of course it is at any time open to the Duke of Cambridge to consider whether Ensign Gilbert should, as a matter of special grace and favour, be reinstated.

MR. COLES, well-known for some years past as an industrious and able political officer in Bundelcund, has been preferred, says the "Calcutta Examiner," by H. E. the Viceroy to the higher post of Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow. With his departure the little State of Sohawul will cease to be under the direct management of the British Government, the Chief having now attained his majority. A Political Agent is likely to be appointed to the Bughet States, of which Rewah is the most important.

A DAILY advertising paper just started in Calcutta has the following advertisement which may or may not be genuine, and is probably not :—

"A gentleman, aged 37, of Christian principles, highly respected, good appearance, and healthy, holding an important appointment, and having early prospects of yet higher distinction, would be happy to correspond with any lady (not a widow, except young) who would appreciate a really good husband.

"This advertisement being genuine, the advertiser will afford the utmost facility for any enquiry, through the agency of 'Alpha.' All letters to be sent to the Commission and Finance Agency's office, to the address of 'Alpha.'"

"The late Dr. Ogilvie," writes a correspondent of the "Friend of India," "was present three years ago at the complimentary dinner given to Dr. McLeod by Sir John Lawrence, and in the course of the evening Sir John went up to the retiring doctor and said—'So, Dr. Ogilvie, you have just come to India,' evidently taking him to be one of the visiting party. I have been in India, Sir John,' the doctor replied, 'twenty-three years.' And yet, after so long a time, and in so prominent a position Sir John Lawrence did not know his guest by name."

A MEETING of Assistant Commissioners was held at Lahore on Jan. 31 to take into consideration the propriety of presenting a memorial to the new Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the slowness of promotion in the Punjab, in connection with the late and contemplated transfers of certain officers from Oudh. "Indian Public Opinion" considers that "if Mr. Davies does not devise some means of remedying the evil, the condition of the third Assistant Commissioners of this province is simply desperate. According to the present rate the turn of promotion of a junior near the bottom of this list would arrive about a century after he had 'shuffled off this mortal coil.'"

DURING the past year the following men have volunteered from home-going regiments to regiments remaining in India :—

1st Battalion 1st Royal Regiment	...	342
1st Battalion 7th Fusiliers	...	157
88th Foot ...	...	27
95th Foot ...	...	205
103rd Fusiliers ...	...	134
		965

Besides these, 161 men were allowed to volunteer from the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade before it left India for Aden, whence it is to go home next cold season. The "Friend of India" believes that the volunteers have been in a great part married men, "a very suggestive fact for the army, and one that might very well teach army administrators an important lesson."

THE long-pending dispute between the late Maharajah of Kuppoorthullah and his half-brother Sirdar Bikrama Singh, for their respective estates in Oude, has at last (says the "Pioneer") been set at rest by the timely intervention of the late Chief Commissioner of Oude. Notwithstanding the dismissal of the Sirdar's suit in all the courts of Oude, the Maharajah's title being unimpeachable under the Oude Estates' Act, the latter consented to the arbitration of Mr. R. H. Davies. The award directs the payment to the Sirdar by the Maharajah within six months of five and a-half lakhs of rupees, to be invested by the Oude authorities in the purchase of land in the province of Oude, and to be held by the Sirdar and the heirs male of his body in proprietary right. But in the event of the Sirdar dying without heirs male of his body, the proprietary right in such land to revert unconditionally to the Maharajah of Kuppoorthullah for the time being. Mr. Davies records in the award his "warm admiration and cordial approval of the just and honorable conduct of Rajah Khurrack Singh in this transaction."

ARMY REDUCTION.

ORDERS have been positively received by the Government of India for the despatch of the following batteries (five) of Horse Artillery to England :—F. Battery C. Brigade, from Umballa; C. and D. Batteries, E. Brigade, from Hyderabad and Kirkee; and C. and D. Batteries of the D. Brigade, from Secunderabad and Bangalore. "It is believed," says the "Pioneer," "that such arrangements will be made as to leave the number of artillery-men in India undiminished, as an augmentation of the existing strength of batteries in this country is expected. In the meanwhile the measure will relieve the Indian finances to the extent of some six lakhs per annum, and at the same time afford a timely increase to the small force of artillery at home."

BOMBAY JUDGES.

WE mentioned, a few days ago, that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the abolition of one Judgeship in the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court at Bombay; we now hear that a suggestion has been made by the Government of India to abolish another in the Appellate side of the said Court in that presidency.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE DISTURBANCE AT THE NORTH WESTERN FRONTIER.

THE following official telegram has been placed at the disposed of the Press by the Bengal Government. Mr. McWilliam telegraphs on to the 30th :—

"Daly reached Monierkhall stockade at 6 A.M. on 28th. Reports 400 raiders there. Was beaten into the stockade, and afterwards made unsuccessful sortie, leaving seven of his men killed outside. Mitchel will leave this evening with 98 men and 8 elephants to bring out Daly and his party. Daly's messenger left him by night on 28th. Seventy sepoys will remain in the station. Edgar left Bepari Bazaar on 24th to go eastward with Sookpilall's muntri."

The following private telegram from Cachar is published by the "Englishman" :—

"Bagshaw still at Monacherra. All quiet in Hylacandy. Fighting still at Monierkhall. Looshais in great force, but believed now retreating. Little damage done them. May attack elsewhere. Frontier force quite inadequate. Silchar, 30th, 14-59."

His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala left Gowhatty for Debroogurh on the 30th ultimo. General Bourchier, commanding the Eastern Frontier District, had proceeded to the Cossyah Hills in order to be nearer the Looshai frontier in case his presence there should become necessary.

It is reported from Gowhatty that two companies of the 44th Native Infantry have been despatched to Sylhet and one company to Cachar, while the wing of the regiment already at Cachar has been pushed forward towards the villages endangered by the Looshais.

A company of native infantry, with two European officers, left Calcutta last Friday morning by steamer for Chittagong as a measure of precaution against the event of the Looshais extending their raids in that direction.

The "Indian Daily News" hears that orders have been issued by the Government of Bengal, in communication with the Inspector General of Police, to send off at once to the scene of disturbance on the North East Frontier a police force consisting of 500 constables and 10 head constables to be taken proportionately from the districts of Moorshedabad, Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs. The men to be selected are to be chiefly Goorkhas, Punjaubees, and of other up-country races. Each man to bear 20 rounds of ammunition with caps. The constabulary will leave Kooshtea by an early steamer.

Orders have been sent to the frontier to examine the dress and headgear of the slain raiders, in order to obtain a clue to the tribes to which they belonged. It sometimes happens on the frontier that the only clue to a slain raider's tribe is to be found in the way his long locks are plaited.

The "Englishman" of the 3rd instant remarks—

"It is evident that the party at Monierkhall can barely hold their own, and after the heavy losses they have suffered, their position must be a most precarious one. Mr. Daly's small party has already lost nearly half its numbers in killed alone, five on the way to the stockade, and seven in a sortie from it. The party were originally thirty strong, so that, including wounded, they are now reduced to eighteen, who, together with the thirty-two men previously in the stockade, five of them known to have been wounded, make up a force of fifty, who, on the 28th, were besieged by some four hundred raiders. The force which started from Silchar on the 30th is a small one, and, should it not arrive in time to save this stockade from being carried, would probably be unable to recover it. The Looshais appear to have evacuated the Hylakandy Valley, and united their forces at Monierkhall, where a temporary success would be likely to swell their numbers. The position Cachar and the neighbouring districts is utterly inadequate for their protection, and that much more efficient means must be taken for the future."

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 4th Feb., 6-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 4th Feb., 11-55 A.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 3rd Feb., 12-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 4th Feb., 6 P.M. America via Turkey, 2nd Feb., 3-10 P.M.; via Russia, 2nd Feb., 1-23 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; clear beyond; Persian line right to Lenden.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, 3RD FEBRUARY.

The extreme conditions of peace demanded by Count Bismarck have caused gloomy anticipations in London.

General Bourbaki's army of 80,000 men with artillery, having retreated to Switzerland, have surrendered to the Swiss authorities.

Postal communication with Paris has been reopened. Egress is allowed, but no foreigners are permitted to enter the city.

LONDON, 4TH FEBRUARY.

Lord Cairns, Sir G. W. Bramwell, Sir William Melbourne James, General Scarlett, and General Stewart have been gazetted Royal Commissioners for enquiring into the practicability of the recommendation to form an amalgamated list of Colonels for promotion to the rank of Major-General by seniority.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 4TH FEBRUARY.

The S. S. Golconda with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay at 10 A.M. to-day.

FALL OF MUSCAT.

MAJOR WAY reports from Muscat that Syf bin Sulleiman attacked Mutarah on the morning of 30th January and captured all but two forts—Syed Azan and Syf bin Sulleiman both killed. Syed Toorkey had not joined.

Another bulletin from Colonel Pelly, dated Muscat, 3rd February, states that Syf bin Sulleiman's troops occupy the town of Muscat. Khuleli holds the fort. Ibrahim had fled to Botmah. Syud Toorkey was said to be near Summud. Saleh was holding the Summud forts, and the forts to the northward were in the hands of Azan's adherents, but it is doubted if these can hold out now their Imam is killed.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 13TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. steamer Simla, Captain W. Woolcott, arrived in the harbour on Saturday morning between seven and eight o'clock with the English mail of the 13th ult. She left Suez at 1-45 P.M. on the 22nd, reached Aden at 7 P.M. on the 27th, and resumed her voyage at 6 A.M. on the 28th. Appended is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain and Mrs Davidson and ayah
Miss E Sutton
C Buckle
H Jacobs
M Kennett
W C Sims
W Holder
E Marshall
W B Graham
W Barnett
Mr and Mrs A Phillips
Mr W A Baikes
Mrs W Jeffery
Mr and Mrs Richardson and European female servant
Miss H J Neele
Colonel A B Little
Mrs C Smith
Major and Mrs Maxwell, child, and European female servant
Major A G Pioner
Mrs White and child
Miss Alone
Mr and Mrs G Norman
Dr Coltun
Mr Shaw
Mr O'Callighan
Mrs Nolan
Captain and Mrs Hamilton
Mr Thomson
Mr W Morgan
Mr Badham
Dr J Y Smith
Mr Richardson
Captain Bandry
Captain and Mrs Blew

FROM BRINDISI.

Captain and Mrs Lloyd
Colonel and Mrs Hopkinson
Mr and Mrs Shaw Stewart
Mr F Wienholt
Mr W Wienholt
Colonel J R A S Lowe

FROM SUEZ.

Rev J P McRee, wife, and child
Mr T C Harris

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANCHESTER, 13TH JANUARY.

Is the new French plan of campaign a masterpiece of strategic skill, or a stupendous blunder? The Germans seem to be much disturbed by the movement

BOMBAY.

THE JURY.—The gentlemen of both the special and common juries are required to attend at the Court-house this morning at five minutes before ten o'clock.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—On Friday last, as a Hindoo was passing along the Mombadevi Road, he was knocked down by a brougham, the wheel of which passed over his chest. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Essa Rahimtoola, who, on the 20th ult., while cooking, received severe burns in consequence of his clothes catching fire. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Friday. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening :—

March .....
Overture.....Military.....*cuccinate*.....Embury.
Quadrille .....Louisen .....Strauss.
Sel. 1st...(Op.) ...Faust .....Goumod
Waltz .....Christine Nilsen .....Marriott.
Galop .....Chimes .....Godfrey.

THE ESTATE OF G. TRIANDAFILLIDI.—On Saturday another suit against the firm of G. Triandifillidi was disposed of at the High Court by the Chief Justice. Shamjee Jadowjee brought the suit to recover Rs. 25,000 due on a note. Mr. Anstey appeared for the plaintiff and gave the usual proof. Mr. McCulloch appeared for Messrs. Wallace & Co. (who are agents here for Wallace Brothers, London, who have been appointed attorneys for the receiver of the estate at home under the English Debtors Act) produced an intimation of the appointment and asked for a stay of execution. Decree was then given for the amount and execution was ordered to be stayed until further orders.

AN HONOUR RESIGNED.—On Saturday a Mahomedan named Ebrahim Hoossein applied to the presiding Judge at the Criminal Sessions (Mr. Justice Bayley) to be exempted from serving as a juror. He was a "general Europe goods merchant," in Meadow Street, he said, and understood enough of English for his business, but did not understand it sufficiently to act as a juror. He had never served on a jury yet, and made as bad an impression as possible in Court. The Judge granted the application remarking that when Ebrahim had progressed sufficiently in his knowledge of English to understand the proceedings in Court he could communicate the fact to the Sheriff.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Besides the cases which we report elsewhere this morning the following cases were disposed of on Saturday :—Bunsee Sahibram pleaded guilty to a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and was sentenced to imprisonment for three years; Gunnoo Soobhana admitted having committed theft in a dwelling and was sentenced to receive thirty lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails; Motecram Premjee pleaded guilty to a similar charge and was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months; and Tullock Padma was sentenced to receive thirty-five lashes for charges, to which he pleaded guilty, of housebreaking and theft. Withul Narayen, Megashund Purshotam and Nundram Bhowsing were charged with having on the 10th of January stolen some ornaments and money belonging to Bulwunt Gunnesh from a dwelling-house. Nundram pleaded not guilty and after trial by a jury was acquitted, the two others pleaded guilty and were sentenced to imprisonment for six months each. Hurreedass Soorjee was, after a lengthened trial, convicted by the jury of cheating and theft and sent to prison for a year.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHEER READYMONEY.—The following paragraph appears in the London papers of Jan. 13 :—"Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I., of Bombay, has just made the following timely gifts to London charities :—To the Lord Mayor, for the City poor boxes, 10*l.*; Middlesex Hospital, 10*l.*; Royal Free Hospital, 10*l.*; London Hospital, 10*l.*; Homœopathic Hospital, 10*l.*; Royal Hospital for Incurables, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Houseless Poor Asylum, 10*l.*; Boys' Refuge, Great Queen Street, 10*l.*; Girls' Refuge, Broad Street, Bloomsbury, 10*l.*; Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, 10*l.*; Printers' Pension Society, 10*l.*; and Strangers' Home, Limehouse, 10*l.* The public benefactions of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney during the last twenty-five years has exceeded 127,000*l.*, while his private gifts have been proportionately large."

THE DETACHMENT 2ND GRENADIERS arrived here by special train from Asseerghur on Thursday evening last.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 4.

HIS HIGHNESS RAMCHUNDER APPASAHIB, who had returned from Bombay, proceeded to Jumkhundee yesterday (Friday).—*Ibid.*

BELGAUM.—The detachment of the 1-2nd Queen's, which was stationed for some time at Sattara, arrived at Belgaum on the 25th ultimo. On arrival at Kolapoor the detachment experienced a heavy storm and rain, in consequence of which it was put to great inconvenience. The 12th Regiment Native Infantry also arrived at Belgaum from Vingorla on the morning of the 27th ultimo.—*Ibid.*

ECCLESIASTICAL AMALGAMATION.—We understand that a motion in favour of the proposed union between the Free and the U. P. Churches in Scotland, will be brought forward in the Free Church Presbytery of Bombay next week.—*Bombay Guardian*, Feb. 4.

A LIBEL.—The Madras Cathedral is to have a peal of bells, the heaviest weighing one ton. We shall be glad to learn whether this suffices to awaken the people. It would take something still louder to waken the sleepers of Bombay.—*Ibid.*

THE KURRACHEE DEPOT.—The reason assigned for the abolition of the Kurrachee Depot is, we believe, owing to through communication having been opened by rail between Bombay and the N.-W. Provinces, and the Punjab. This will obviate the necessity of sending troops *via* the Indus to those places.—*Sindian*, Feb. 1.

IMPORTATION OF WALERS.—The ship Antelope, which arrived yesterday (Jan. 31) in the Roads from Melbourne, consigned to Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe and Co., has brought about 164 horses. One horse died on the voyage.—*Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY SNIDER AMMUNITION FACTORY.—We learn that the local authorities have ordered Mr. Poke, mechanical engineer, to proceed to Bombay and do duty at the Snider Ammunition Factory at that Presidency.—*Madras Athenæum*, Feb. 1.

A USEFUL LANGUAGE.—The German rendering [of the telegram received by the German Consul at Bombay] has suggested to us how very suitable that language is for telegraphic messages. Thus "prisoners of war" (three words) is "kriegsgefangen"—a saving under the new rates of twelve shillings; and again, "for three weeks" "dreiwochentliche" economizes another twelve shillings.—*Pioneer.*

THE BOMBAY HEALTH OFFICER.—Although we always endeavour to show our own particular presidency in as favourable a light as possible, we are really to acknowledge that some things are done better in other parts of India. We have just perused the report of the Health Officer of Bombay, for the 4th quarter of 1870, and are bound to say that it surpasses in interest any analogous document that has been sent to us in this presidency.—*Madras Mail*

THE JUNCTION AT RAICHORE.—In communicating sanction for an expenditure of Rs. 4,36,126, for the construction of a joint station at the Raichore Junction for the use of the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies, the Government of India approve of the staff quarters and the buildings required for the locomotives of the latter company being built by that company, but trust that the construction and maintenance of the remainder will be undertaken by the Madras Company, who are to provide the station. Joint occupation, it is observed, is most desirable, but joint ownership is to be avoided, and the G. I. P. Railway should therefore pay a sufficient rental for their share of the general station arrangements. In reference to this subject the Supreme Government have also desired to be informed whether the expectation of opening the North West Line to Raichore by the end of March 1871, is likely to be realized.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE EARTHQUAKE.

THE Acting Collector of Tanna has reported to Government that a shock of earthquake was felt at Bassein at 9-15 P.M., on the night of the 31st ult. No damage was done.

A CORRESPONDENT at the Camp, Baroda, dating 31st January 1871, 9-30 P.M., writes—"A few minutes ago, 9 P.M., a shock of earthquake was felt here by, I doubt not, the whole of the Baroda residents who were awake at the time. The shock lasted for about 20 seconds, and seemed to come from a northerly direction. The pucca bungalow I am in shook to its foundation. I was carrying at the time a 'Treacher's Lover's Lamp,' which was nearly extinguished."

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 5th Feb., 9-7 A.M.—H. M. S. Cerberus sailed for Australia last evening.

THE CONVICT WHITWELL.

ALL our readers remember the case of Elmstone and Whitwell, freight brokers, who were tried six months ago before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley for complicity in the conspiracy to burn the ship Aurora, and were, on conviction, sentenced to penal servitude for life. We learn that Dr. Partridge, surgeon to the House of Correction, has strongly recommended to Government the advisability of transferring Whitwell to England, as further residence in India will endanger his life.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Apis left Aden for Bombay on Friday last, the 3rd instant, and will be despatched from Bombay for Trieste via Suez Canal on the 20th instant.

THE S.S. COMORIN, Captain D. Osborne, arrived here on Saturday from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Assistant Surgeon Fraser, Dr. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Khurshedjee Ardaseer, Mrs. M. Moolchund, Mr. and Mrs. Moon and five children, Miss Whittle, Major Gordon, Major Champain, and sixty-four deck passengers.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE huge, and ugly, erection on the Esplanade known as Watson's building has now been opened to the public under the name of the "Esplanade Hotel.' Ugly though the building is from an architectural point of view, visitors will probably agree that internally it is much better suited for its purpose than most people have imagined. The ground floor is chiefly occupied as a handsome restaurant, with a billiard-room attached; the first floor by the dining saloon, with another billiard-room (splendidly fitted up, with seats and small marble-topped tables for refreshments); while the second and third floors contain the bed-rooms, &c. The rooms throughout the entire building are thoroughly ventilated, and are all furnished with European furnishings. For the benefit of those to whom stairs are a great trial, we may mention that they need not be appalled by the height of the building, as they can be hoisted to any stage by a steam lift. Without entering upon any detailed description of the building, we may say that the "Esplanade" is without a doubt by far the finest hotel in Bombay. That being so, the charges are much higher than those of other hotels in town; but that of course is a matter for the consideration of visitors, who will no doubt on arriving in the city compare the "Esplanade's" charges with those of the other hotels for themselves.

THE NEW ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

THIS magnificent building erected at the joint expense of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, C.S.I., and Government, at Parel, is now ready for occupation. It will be formally made over to the college authorities on the 15th instant, and the College Library, furniture, &c., will be removed to the new premises on the 19th idem. We hear arrangements are in progress with the Bombay Omnibus Company as well as with the two Railway Companies to give facilities to students for travelling from their respective residences to the college and back. Following the usages of Europe, the fellows of the Bombay University will be required to wear their robes during lecture hours; and it may be as well to require the undergraduates to put on some dress distinguishing them from the fellows. In the new college there are sixty rooms for resident students, well furnished, fitted with gas pipes, Vehar water, &c. Four large halls are set apart for professors to deliver lectures in on different sciences, and every other comfort is afforded to the students and their professors. In the immediate vicinity of the college, a large bungalow is rented by Government for the residence of the professors; and as the outhouses to be attached to the college are not as yet completed, a chawl or range of houses has also been rented for the accommodation of peons, hamauls, &c.

MR. SHANTARAM VS. MR. PRITCHARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his speech in the Khandeish torture case, published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 2nd instant, Mr. Pritchard is represented to have made a deliberate and reckless attack upon the legal advisers engaged on the other side. If the report has accurately represented Mr. Pritchard, he has taken honorable advantage indeed of the professional privilege attaching to his temporary investiture of the office of Public Prosecutor, to put forth false and unfounded accusations against everybody appearing on the other side. My present remedy against his safe impertinence is to publish the correspondence that has taken place, and to leave the public to judge between us. Mr. Pritchard has taken exception to the tone of my first letter in order to evade a direct reply to it. I fail to discover in what particular the letter is objectionable, unless the Worshipful Prosecutor expected me to supplicate, in crouching attitude, for redress and amends for an injury sustained at his own hands. The correspondence, however, speaks for itself, and I request the favour of your publishing it.—Yours, &c.,

SHANTARAM NARAYAN.

Bombay, 4th February.

Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1871.

C. Pritchard, Esq, C. S.

SIR,—I have noticed with surprise in your speech in the Khandeish case, reported in to-day's *Bombay Gazette*, reflections on the character of Sai Nursapa and Govind Narayan. As one of the persons so employed, and seeing the reflections to be of so general an import and without any reserve, I naturally feel that I should seek an explanation from you. I transcribe on another page the passages I complain of. I beg you to inform me whether these passages appearing in the report have been correctly reported and were uttered by you. Speaking for myself, the remarks I refer to are utterly false and unfounded, and I call upon you to forward to me, without loss of time, a retractation thereof as respects myself, for publication (in the event of my being satisfied therewith) in the same newspapers which contained them.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) SHANTARAM NARAYAN.

P. S.—Of course, if circumstances render it necessary, I shall be at liberty to publish this letter and any subsequent correspondence that may take place between you and me. S. N.

PASSAGES FROM MR. PRITCHARD'S SPEECH, "BOMBAY GAZETTE," 2ND FEB. 1871.

"One great point in the defence * * is that the complaints made here by the wretched convicts Sai Nursapa and Govind Narayen are not their own spontaneous production, but in a great measure the invention and brainwork of their legal advisers."

"We plead that the grievances originally alleged by the convicts were small and insignificant, and that those grievances have been so frequently and so outrageously exaggerated by the counsel who have represented them, that the complaints now made are not the genuine complaints of the convicts but the combined complaints of them and their advisers."

" " * That these complaints are in that sense the result of a conspiracy between the convicts, certain vakeels, and Mr. Anstey."

"Your Lordship has ruled that the law of privileged communications extends to cases in which the commission of a crime has resulted from the combined action of professional adviser and client." * *

"Surely, we were entitled to call the different persons, vakeels and barristers though they be, who gave birth and utterance to their exaggerations, to expose their malice and their falsehood, and lay bare the influences and inspirations under which the convicts have deposed in this court."

Malabar Hill, Friday morning.

SIR,—Your communication of the 2nd instant reached me late last night.

The tone in which you have addressed me is so objectionable, that I must decline further correspondence.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. PRITCHARD.

To Shantaram Narayan, Esq.

Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay, 4th February.

C. Pritchard, Esq., C.S.

SIR,—Your note to me of yesterday's date places you in this position. If you made the imputations of which I complain, it is a want of courage in you not to admit having made them. If you did not make those imputations, it is a want of decency in you not to repudiate them. Those imputations published as your utterances you know to be, as against me, entirely false and unfounded, besides being altogether unprovoked; yet you withhold from me the only satisfaction which I can claim out side a Court, and to which in common justice I am entitled. You are welcome to the protection of professional privilege, on which your temporary position of Public Prosecutor in this case probably enables you to count. I can afford to rely on my own character. There can, however, be but one opinion regarding your conduct towards me. The public must now form that opinion. I will not take advantage of your intemperate refusal to hold further correspondence on the subject, and will receive any communication which your better judgment and your sense of truth and justice may even now induce you to make.

On my side, this shall be the last, and I will forthwith publish the whole correspondence.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) SHANTARAM NARAYAN.

POLICE CASES.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—The Chief Magistrate disposed of a large number of municipal cases on Friday, and the fines inflicted therein amounted to Rs. 180.

DESERTION.—In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Belal Gulendes, a seaman of the ship Futtay Kyad, was charged with deserting from the ship, and was sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Pollene Augustine, a seaman, was charged on Saturday last with committing an aggravated assault on Peter Bernardo, also a seaman, and was, on conviction, sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL OFFENCE.—On Friday a Musselman named Meeya was placed before Mr. Connon, and charged with having failed, after conviction, to remove inflammable materials from the first story of his house near the Jail Road. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 44.

THE C. D. ACT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Doorga and two other women were charged before the Senior Magistrate with having failed to present themselves for medical inspection, and were fined Rs. 25 and to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment. In default of the payment of the fine, they were to suffer further imprisonment for seven days.

A CONVICT'S LOVE FOR BOMBAY JAIL.

AT the Criminal Sessions on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury, a convict named Michael Smith was placed at the bar to answer to a charge arising from a partiality for the Bombay House of Correction. He had been a soldier in the 96th Regiment, and at the Criminal Sessions in 1868 was tried before Sir Joseph Arnould for attempting to commit murder and sentenced to penal servitude for ten years. Thereupon he was sent to the Bombay House of Correction and there detained until the 2nd December last. Then Dr. Hunter recommended that he should be removed to Sholapore for the benefit of his health, and, on a report by the Inspector-General of Prisons that there was accommodation for him in Sholapore prison, Government passed a resolution that he should be transferred. He was accordingly removed on 2nd December last, but on the 6th of January he walked away from the prison garden and was apprehended, still wearing the prison dress, whilst walking in the bazaar, by a native constable. These facts were clearly brought out in the evidence on Saturday. The prisoner's explanation came out in the following defence which the prisoner had in writing, but as he could not make it out, on the suggestion of the Judge, handed it to the Clerk of the Crown, by whom it was read—

"My lord, may it please your Lordship and gentlemen of the jury,—I have pleaded 'not guilty' to the charge brought against me, although I admit that I have somewhat transgressed the law; but if your Lordship and gentlemen of the jury will bear patiently with me, I will endeavour to show that I had no intention of committing the crime now laid to my charge, as has been stated in evidence against me. I received a sentence of ten years' penal servitude on 20th Nov. 1868, which sentence I am now undergoing. On the 2nd Dec. 1870, I was transferred to the Sholapore jail, and soon after my arrival there I was told by the jailor that it was no place for Europeans, and that I was a nuisance to the jail officials, and that I was in their way. After this I received little petty annoyances, and, if I should chance to require anything, I would ask the jailor, as well as he understood English; he would direct me to the native jemadar who could not understand me, and I was generally laughed at for my pains, and was subjected to many petty annoyances. I was sent out to work in a garden outside the jail walls, where every facility was afforded me to escape, there being no other protection to the garden than a low hedge. I accompanied twelve other prisoners (native) to the garden daily, under charge of only one sepoy. Being subjected to the petty annoyances I have above complained of, and not being able to get back to Bombay by respectfully soliciting permission to be sent back, I, seeing no other chance of getting back, determined to step over the hedge and stroll away until I should be picked up. I had not even the slightest notion of escaping, as I knew well I had no chance of doing so. I had not even thought of doing so, but on the impulse of the moment I merely strayed away from the gang and remained in the bazaar until retaken, simply for the sole reason of gaining my chance of getting back to Bombay, as I was nearly driven out of my senses in Sholapore through being subjected to such treatment and not being able to understand one word of the native language. My sentence being already a very severe one, I trust, gentlemen of the jury, you will weigh well and consider the extenuating circumstances attending my case, the position in which I was placed, in being allowed to work in an open garden, as an European convict, with every facility afforded for escape, and I most earnestly appeal to your better judgment, and solicit the favour of your returning a verdict in my behalf of 'not guilty' of intentional escape. It is evident that I had no intention of escaping as I remained during my absence in the jail dress, and close at hand until retaken. During the two years and upwards I have been imprisoned in the House of Correction, Bombay, I have not been found fault with ever once, and I trust your Lordship will call upon the prison authorities to speak as to my character and conduct since I have been under their charge."

Mr. Mapp, Deputy Superintendent of the House of Correction, was then called by the prisoner, and he deposed that during the two years Smith had been in his custody he had conducted himself very well.

The Prisoner—When I came to the House of Correction what was done to me?

The Judge—That arose before this transaction.

The Prisoner—No, sir, this last time.

The Judge—You will have the benefit of this good character if convicted.

The Prisoner—Well, I will ask no more.

The Judge then addressed the jury, first showing that the prisoner had been in lawful custody, and that if they believed the evidence—and his Lordship could not suggest why they should not—he had brought himself within the provisions of the code. From what little they had learned of the Sholapore jail, it did, he remarked, seem to afford a temptation to the prisoner to take a stroll over the hedge, which was the only thing separating the garden from the rest of the world; and though the prisoner was wrong in what he did and had violated the provisions of the Penal Code, it was a matter which was not a very serious one, and they might think perhaps that, seeing himself so loosely guarded by an old puttiwalla, he did take it into his head to endeavour to regain his liberty—a fruitless endeavour, for the police arrangements of the presidency were so perfect and the means of communication by telegraph were such that the chance of a prisoner escaping was very remote indeed. Mr. Mapps' evidence was as to good character, but that was quite valueless except in cases of doubt or suspicion. The defence afforded no answer whatever to the charge which, as he had said, was one not of a very heinous character; and if they believed the evidence it would be their duty to return a verdict of guilty.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and recommended him to mercy.

The Judge in passing sentence said—You have been convicted on very clear evidence of the offence of escaping from lawful custody. The jury have, in consequence of the good character which is given you by the Deputy Superintendent of the House of Correction of Bombay during the two years that you were in his custody, strongly recommended you to mercy, to which I gladly yield. I had intended to have passed an extremely light sentence on you if you had been convicted. You are already in jail for a lengthened period of penal servitude, a term of ten years, and I would strongly recommend you to make no further attempt to escape from custody, and that for two reasons—because, from the police arrangements of this presidency, it is almost impossible for you to escape out of this presidency; and, secondly, because any further attempt would in all probability prevent any application some few years hence by you for a remission of any part of that penal servitude from being granted. The sentence of the Court is that in addition to the term for which you have been sentenced, and are now suffering, you be kept in simple imprisonment for the term of one day.

The Prisoner—Thank you, my Lord.

THE plot to assassinate Marshal Prim proves to have been an extensive conspiracy. It was designed to assassinate the Regent and Senors Sagasta and Zorrilla, as well as the Marshal. Accomplices have been traced in many parts of Spain.

MR. JOHN FOWLER, C.E., has left London for Egypt, to be the guest of His Highness the Khedive, who has invited him to Egypt for consultation concerning projects that are supposed likely to affect the development of the material interests and resources of the country.

IT is curious to notice how the *Saturday Review*, at one time the bitterest antagonist of the women of the day, has changed its tone towards the better sex. A year ago, because women were bent on looking charming and thought it part of their duties towards their neighbour to be as pretty as well-reared as possible, the *Saturday* of that day was wont to be cruel for them, until its feeling culminated in "the Girl of the Period." But what a change is there now! The pen of the *Saturday* is now dipped in sweetest honey, and the girl of this period is allowed to be as fascinating and loveable as the girl of any other.—*Pioneer.*

TRIAL OF SAMUEL GOLTCHMAN.

SAMUEL GOLTCHMAN, an ex secretary of the Mazagon Land Company, was placed at the bar at the Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury, on Saturday, charged with forgery and using as genuine a forged cheque.

The evidence in the Police Court has been already so fully reported that we need only now recapitulate the circumstances. The prisoner in October last intrusted to G hellabhoy Motiram, bill broker, a bill for £60 purporting to have been drawn on 27th September last by W. J. Boyes, Captain, president of the Band Fund, 2-12th Regiment, at Jubbulpore, on Messrs. Cox and Co. in favour of S. Goltchman, Esq., and endorsed by Goltchman. Ghellabhoy in endeavouring to negotiate the bill called amongst other places at the office of Messrs Cutler, Palmer and Co. in the early part of October and there saw Mr. Hibbert, accountant for that firm. He stated that he was acting for Goltchman, and Mr. Hibbert said he would take the document if it had the name of some well known gentleman in Bombay. Ghellabhoy then returned the bill to Goltchman on the 13th October and told him what Mr. Hibbert had said. Prisoner said he would get the name of Mr. George Taylor, barrister, and as that gentleman was at Matheran he would go to see him there by the 5-40 P.M. train that day. On the following day the prisoner called on Mr. Hibbert and told him that Mr. Taylor had given hi m his endorsement for old acquaintance sake and that he had been compelled to go out of town in the evening. The document was, he added, correct and the endorsement a mere matter of form; and thereupon he handed it to Mr. Hibbert and got from him a cheque for Rs. 600 on the Chartered Mercantile Bank. In the evidence for the prosecution Lieutenant Boyes stated that the signature was not his and that, being a lieutenant he did not sign as captain, and Mr. Taylor stated that the endorsement was not his, and that he had been in Ahmedabad on the 13th and 14th of October. His chambers, he stated, had at one time been in the same building as the office of the Mazagon Company when Goltchman was its secretary.

The prisoner addressed the jury at some length. He did not go into the details of the evidence for the prosecution but said he was to prove an *alibi*. He had been in Bombay, off and on, for the last eleven years, and thought the jury would give him credit for more common sense than to have gone through a transaction such as had been shown by the prosecution; and appealed to the jury to give him the benefit of any doubt they might have after hearing his evidence, for if they found him guilty the punishment would fall not him alone but on his wife and large family.

Mr. David Thomas Cooper, iron bridge builder at the Bhosawul works of the G. I P. Railway, and John Hodgson, a mechanic, employed also at Bhosawul, were then called by the prisoner, and they spoke to having seen prisoner in October last, the former at Bhosawul on the 16th or 17th, and the latter at Bunkarry on the 17th or 18th—but they could not speak to the exact dates.

The prisoner then said he had called these and other three witnesses to prove that they had seen him at Bhosawul on the 14th October, but that as they seemed by some unaccountable means to have forgotten all about it he did not purpose occupying the time of the Court by calling any others.

His Lordship in charging the jury said they would probably consider that Mr. Taylor's absence from Bombay when the endorsement was made was material as fixing the guilt on the prisoner, and that his statement to Ghellabhoy that Mr. Taylor was at Matheran and that he was going there on the 13th and would return next day was a statement false to Goltchman's knowledge and made for the purpose of throwing Ghellabhoy off his guard. It was physically impossible for him to have gone to Matheran and returned by the time he was in Bombay, and it was physically impossible also for Mr. Taylor to have endorsed the document as he was at Ahmedabad at the time. Then as prisoner had had an office near Mr. Taylor's chambers he would have every opportunity of knowing how that gentleman wrote his signature; and probably the jury would consider that his statements had been a tissue of falsehoods for the purpose of obtaining the means for getting cash for the cheque. It was clear from the evidence of Lieutenant Boyes that the bill was a forgery, and, if the jury believed the evidence, the prisoner had been guilty of using a forged document as genuine,—for if the signature of his own name was a forgery he must have known that when he had the bill. Goltchman had said he had lived in Bombay for eleven years and had a wife and large family, but with that the jury had nothing whatever to do. The attempted defence had been an *alibi*—the very best of all defences when it could be satisfactorily proved, but one which very often broke down. Now did the proof for the defence prove that it was physically impossible for the prisoner to have been the person who presented the cheque to Mr. Hibbert on the 14th of October, got the cheque from him, and received the cash for it at the Chartered Mercantile Bank? Mr. Cooper only spoke to having seen the prisoner at Bhosawul on the 16th or 17th of October, and Mr. Hodgson to having seen him at Bunkarry on the 17th or 18th of October; but the train leaving Bombay at 11-20 on the forenoon of the 14th reached Bhosawul at fifteen minutes before midnight, and then any one in an anxiety to get away from Bombay, could go on to Bunkarry by the 17th or 18th of the month. Thus the prisoner would have had ample time to play his little game in Bombay and go on to Central India, and the jury might think that the evidence for the defence only supported the prosecution, because when a man went away immediately after the commission of an alleged offence, without any apparent excuse—and no excuse had been made by the prisoner for leaving Bombay at that time—was it not consistent with the supposition in this case that he wanted to get away from Bombay before Mr. Taylor returned from Ahmedabad? His Lordship concluded by saying that if the jury believed the evidence for the prosecution they had no alternative but to find the prisoner guilty of forging a valuable security, having the bill in his possession knowing it to be forged and intending it to be used dishonestly as genuine, using it as genuine knowing it to be forged, and simple cheating.

After a brief adjournment the jury found the prisoner guilty on all the four counts.

The prisoner said he trusted to his Lordship's clemency on behalf of himself and his large family. He had held a responsible position in Bombay, had moved in good society, and always managed to obtain credit for probity, intelligence and honesty; and now threw himself on his Lordship's mercy.

The Judge in passing sentence said the prisoner had been convicted on the clearest possible evidence of the very serious crime of forgery, for which he was liable to penal servitude for life. In a commercial city like Bombay it was absolutely necessary that crimes of this description should be punished not with undue, but with some, severity; and he did not feel that he would be justified in passing a less sentence than that of rigorous imprisonment for six years.

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 31st January, 1871 :—

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid-up...	...	Rs. 2,20,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	...	15,67,119	7 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 2,40,72,871 6 11	5,97,35,690	10 10
Do. at Branches, ...	3,56,62,818 4 11		
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches ...		3,25,32,035	5 6
Bank Post Bills, &c....	...	4,34,615	15 2
Sundries	...	6,15,908	12 5
	Total Rs. ...	9,68,85,430	2 11

ASSETS.

Government Securities ...	...	1,23,68,779	0 9
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office ...	...	34,44,867	3 9
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto	...	21,87,990	14 4
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto	...	1,49,14,832	3 2
Dead Stock	...	11,78,675	1 11
Stamps	...	15,130	5 0
Balances with other Banks ...	...	9,46,441	9 6
Sundries	...	2,24,639	10 6
		3,72,81,375	15 2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	Rs. 2,64,81,815 14 1	5,96,04,054	3 9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	... Rs. 3,31,72,238 5 8		
	Total Rs. ...	9,68,85,430	2 11

The above statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended the 31st January, compared with the statement of the previous week, gives the following results :—

LIABILITIES.

Gent. Try. Bice. at H. O. ...	Rs. 5,807,007	14	0 increase
" at Branches ...	2,357,495	11	4 increase
Other Deposits ...	443,721	13	9 decrease
Bank Post Bills ...	9,647	10	8 decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs. 417,667	8	0 increase
Loans on Govt. Secs ...	782,200	0	0 decrease
Accounts on Credit of do ...	104,370	0	0 decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted...	36,314	11	4 increase
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	5,670,927	6	14 increase
Do at Branches ...	1,109,848	7	10 increase

THE English Government has, it is announced, resolved to relinquish the vast patronage of the Customs and Inland Revenue—two of the largest departments under the Crown. At first the appointments of second class assistants of excise and outdoor officers of Customs were included in the operation of the scheme of open competition, from which, however, they were withdrawn in October last. They have now been restored to Schedule A of the Order in Council. The last act of the Treasury will throw some eight or nine thousand a-pointments open to the public. The regulations for the system of open competitive examinations in the Inland Revenue department were published in the *London Gazette* of the 6th Jan.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S MISSION.

A PUBLIC examination of the pupils connected with the Free General Assembly's Institution took place on Thursday evening, upon which occasion there was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. John Macfarlane presided.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer, the different classes were examined on the several subjects of study, and a large number of recitations were given by the pupils. The recitations were in general well delivered, but some were hurried through so fast, that the audience could scarcely understand what was said. This is a fault not to be attributed to the teachers, who indeed cautioned the boys, but to the excitement of the moment; for Hindu boys, we believe, have an almost incredible falling for reading as well as reciting at the highest rate of speed. The pupils showed that they had a good knowledge of the historical facts of the Old and New Testaments, and that they had been most carefully instructed in all that pertains to the way of salvation; but it certainly seemed strange to hear a Parsi teacher questioning his pupils on the creation of man and the nature of God. Questions on history, geography, and grammar were very readily answered; indeed the whole examination showed that very great pains had been taken by the assistant superintendent, Mr. G. Raghunath, to teach the pupils what will make them good and useful members of the community. From the printed report it appears that the institution is in a flourishing condition, there having been 224 pupils in attendance in the month of December last, and these divided into seven classes, taught by twelve masters. During the past year the contributions to the prize fund amounted to Rs. 229, a sum greater by Rs. 50 than that for the previous year. In the College division two students connected with the institution were successful in passing the first examination in Arts in the Bombay University. At the conclusion of the examination, the chairman presented the prizes, after which he said,

Ladies and Gentlemen, it must be gratifying to the missionaries connected with this establishment, to the pupils who attend it, and indeed to all of us here, to see that so many are interested in the success of this institution, as is witnessed by your presence here to-day. This is one of the many educational institutions in Bombay, and chiefly differs from most of them by the Bible forming one of the main elements in which instruction shall be given. The number of pupils who attend this institution is upwards of 200. From what we have seen of the performance of the pupils to-day, it is apparent that both they and their teachers ought much to be congratulated upon the success of their respective efforts in learning and in teaching. And now I would address a few words to the pupils whom I see before me. What I have to say is probably nothing new, but on an occasion of this kind, which happens only once a year, you will perhaps give more attention to what is said than to those things which you hear every day. What I would try to impress upon you is that in all you set yourselves about to do—do your best. Never be satisfied with anything that you undertake, short of doing your best by it; and never do anything or set about doing anything of which you think it possible you should ever be ashamed. This you should attend to, not only while you are at school but after you have left it. In nearly all large schools there are carefully preserved traditions of pupils who have either distinguished themselves at school or who have afterwards distinguished themselves in some way in their career through life. I think that such traditions are an excellent incentive to induce boys at school, and men after they have left school, to try and do what is right to exert themselves and to make efforts which they might not make but for such incentives. In many of the colleges at Oxford, and in other great educational institutions in the land from which most of your teachers come, the walls are covered with the portraits of great men whom their colleges have been proud of, and who also have no doubt been proud to have their portraits hung upon their college walls. It may be, there is not at present much likelihood of these walls ever being covered with the portraits of distinguished men who have been educated here; but without that there can be the tradition of men, and, I am told, there are many men in Bombay and in this presidency who occupy highly respectable positions under Government and otherwise who have been educated at this institution. Those men you should remember and seek to emulate by steady perseverance and continued application to your lessons while you are at school and to the vocations you may choose after you have left school. (Applause).

The Rev. Mr. Boyd then pronounced the benediction and the meeting separated.

MAY OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT PEONS WEAR SHOULDER BELTS?

ON the 24th of February 1870, Messrs. Richmond and Co., merchants of Tellicherry, appealed to the Madras Government against an order issued by Mr. Logan, the Joint Magistrate of Malabar, on the subject of the practice of private individuals dressing their servants with belts worn over the shoulders like peons in the public employ. On the 20th ultimo the Government in reply to this appeal stated that the order in question was issued with the concurrence of the Magistrate of the District, and was apparently based on the orders of Government, dated the 4th December 1844, 25th January 1855, and 11th April 1860, which is to the effect that the practice (of private peons using shoulder belts) seems to be expressly prohibited by section 171 of the Indian Penal Code; that "all sub-magistrate shall see that the intention of Government and the provisions of the law in this matter are properly carried into effect; and that they should direct the police of their respective divisions to arrest any persons whom they may discover in the act of wearing such belts, and to prosecute them before the proper authorities." The Officiating Magistrate was strongly of opinion that the practice referred to should not be allowed, but he states that, in his view, persons disobeying the Joint Magistrate's order are not amenable to punishment. It appears to the Government that the order in question is simply an administrative order, in which the Joint Magistrate draws the attention of his subordinates to what he conceives to be an offence, and instructs them how to act for its punishment and suppression; and they see no reason to doubt that the intention of the Joint Magistrate was that persons arrested in accordance with his instructions should be prosecuted not for disobeying that order, but for infringing section 171 of the Penal Code. That section provides that "whoever, not belonging to a certain class of public servants, wears a garb or a carries any token *resembling* any garb or token used by that class of public servants, with the intention that it may be believed, or *with the knowledge that it is likely to be believed*, that he belongs to that class of public servants, shall be punished," &c. The local authorities say that it is well known that peons in Government employ invariably wear their belts and badges over the right shoulder, and any person wearing such a badge in such a manner can hardly plead ignorance that he is likely to be mistaken for a Government peon; and such act, supposing it to be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the trying magistrate, would assuredly constitute an offence under section 171 of the Penal Code. The Government are of opinion that, although in places like Madras and other large towns, the wearing of belts by private peons in the same manner as those of a Government peon is not liable to be so mist

DEFEAT OF GENERAL CHANZY AND CAPTURE OF LE MANS.

(GERMAN ACCOUNTS.)

VERSAILLES, Jan. 11.—On the 11th the corps advancing against Le Mans had to sustain a warm struggle, lasting till dusk. The debouche of Champagne was taken, as also seven guns and mitrailleurs. The number of prisoners who fell into our hands on the 10th was not, as previously announced, 2,000, for the central column alone have taken 5,000 men and four mitrailleurs.

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Jan. 12, 11.45 P.M.—The French Army of the West has been completely defeated near Le Mans by the Second German Army, under Prince Frederick Charles and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. The town of Le Mans has been occupied by the Germans, and large stores have been captured. The enemy is being pursued.

SCHWERIN, January 12.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs as follows to the Grand Duchess:—"Connerre, January 11. After crossing the rivulet L'Huisne, north of Le Mans, yesterday, we fought to-day a hotly-contested but victorious engagement at Lombron and La Chapelle. Nearly 10,000 prisoners have been captured. Our loss is inconsiderable. We shall advance to-morrow on Le Mans."

(THE FRENCH ACCOUNT.)

BORDEAUX, Jan. 12.—Yesterday a fresh battle was fought almost under the walls of Le Mans. The Germans attacked the French along the whole line. General Jauregniberry maintained his position on the right bank of the stream L'Huisne. General de Colomb fought desperately for six hours on the plateau d'Auvours. General Gougeard has his horse pierced by six bullets. The French positions below Chanze, on the road to Parigné, were maintained, except at La Tuilerie, which was taken during the night by a return movement of the enemy. According to the statements of prisoners taken by the French the Prussian forces engaged and in reserve are estimated at 180,000 men. The losses on both sides are not yet known, but are serious. The French had two colonels badly wounded.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 13.)

ASSUMING last night's telegram from Versailles to be correct in its general tone, there can be no doubt that the three days' fighting for the possession of Le Mans had ended in the complete success of the German strategy. We say strategy, because the advance of the Prince and the Duke of Mecklenburg was conceived on the strategical principles so often applied by the Prussian staff during this and the Austrian war of making double attacks upon the enemy at right angles to one another, and so causing him to front two ways at once. The Mecklenburg Corps has been making a comparatively circuitous movement by Chartres, so as to descend upon the French from the north and north-east, while the Prince's own immediate command has moved straight across from the Loire at Vendôme, so as to come against Chanzy from the south-east. Against an enemy of superior mobility and equal force this sort of division of the attacking army might be very dangerous; against larger numbers of raw troops, not held in hand, it has the peculiar advantage of appearing to turn their advanced positions constantly, and thus forcing them continually back, so as to attack them finally in their concentrated position with all the prestige of success. The skirmishes of the 9th and 9th soon declared their results in the concentration of the French near Le Mans, and were followed by the series of battles fought on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, with uniform advantage to the assailants. What amount of fighting there may have been on the last of these three days we do not know; but it is evident that on the 10th the French were chiefly occupied to the east and south-east by the Prince's corps, and that on the 11th the Duke of Mecklenburg had got into position on the west side of the Huisne, and attacked the left front of Chanzy's army, which fronted north, with great energy and success. The number of prisoners taken may be slightly overrated, and it may be out of proportion to the slain on the beaten side; but the action was probably decisive as far as regards the defence of Le Mans, which the French lost next day, as their enemies pressed in upon their real defensive position nearer the city on both its fronts.

PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.

ACCORDING to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, the Austrian Government intended to take the initiative in proposing conditions of peace at the Conference. Letters passed between Count Bismarck and Count Beust to this effect. Count Bernstorff had received instructions to welcome the Austrian advances. The following preliminaries were named:—

1st. France undertakes to surrender twenty war ships, 1,000,000,000 thalers, and a strip of land four German miles broad along the left bank of the Rhine.

2nd. France undertakes to surrender a fort (?) till the conclusion of peace. Prussia guarantees 2,000,000 rations daily to the Parisians.

3rd. France undertakes to destroy all her forts within twenty miles of the Rhine.

MR. CARLYLE ON THE WAR.

THE *Daily News* publishes the following letter addressed by Mr. Carlyle to a German soldier, who had sent to Chelsea a book of which he is the author:—

5, Cheyne-row, Chelsea, Dec. 27, 1870.

SIR,—Three nights ago there came to me from Dresden a beautiful little blue book, "Die tausendjährige Eiche in Elsass," which—especially as coupled with your kind inscription on the cover of it, bearing date "vor Paris"—I read with very great interest. It is in itself truly a beautiful little book, put together with a great deal of art, and betokening in the writer a delicate, affectionate, poetic, and gifted human brother, well skilled in literary composition—not to speak of still higher things. Nowhere have I seen a more ingenious arrangement of whatever was bright and human in an antiquarian study into a really living and artistic form than this of Elsass and its "Thousand Years' Oak." That a soul capable of such work should now date to me from "Le Vert Galant," and the heart of a great and terrible World-event, supremely beneficent and yet supremely terrible, upon which all Europe is waiting with abated breath, is another circumstance which adds immensely to the interest of the kind gift for me; and I may well keep the little book in careful preservation as a memorial to me of what will be memorable to all the world for another "thousand years." I wished much to convey some hint of my feeling to you as at once a writer of such a piece, and the worker and fighter in such a world; and I try to contrive some way of doing so. Alas! my wishes can do little for you or for your valiant comrades, nobly fronting the storms of war and of winter; but if this ever reach you, let it be an assurance that I do in my heart praise you (and might even in a sort, if I were a German and still young, envy you), and that no man, in Germany or out of it, more deeply applauds the heroic, invincible bearing of your comrades and you, or more entirely wishes and augurs a glorious result to it at the appointed hour. My faith is that a good genius does guide you, that Heaven itself approves what you are doing, that in the end victory is sure to you. Accept an old man's blessing; continue to quit yourselves like men, and in that case expect that a good issue is beyond the reach of Fortune and her inconstancies. God be with you, dear sir, with you and your brave brethren in arms.—Yours sincerely, T. CARLYLE.

THE GERMAN FORCES IN FRANCE.

THE actual strength of the fighting armies now in France, including the recent drafts, is about 630,000 men of all arms. So it is telegraphed from Versailles to the *Telegraph*, and it is added:—

Around Paris there are eight full corps, besides cavalry and Landwehr. Opposed to Chanzy there are four full corps and two cavalry divisions; while Bourbaki is attended to by three full corps, and some detachments besides. In the North there are two full corps—the 1st and 7th—now transferred to the command of Von Goeben, Manteuffel having been sent to assume the command-in-chief of the Army in the East, which will be called the Fourth Army. Several changes of command have also taken place in the German Army of the Loire, and in the corps which compose the Army of the East. Generals Werder and Zastrow, with the 14th and 7th Corps, along with the 2nd Army Corps, are looking out for Bourbaki. Werder's Corps is now accidentally stronger than any other in the whole army. Many drafts and reinforcements from Germany, Strasbourg, and other places in Alsace, which were originally intended to march westward and join the other corps, have been sent over to the 14th. Zastrow's Corps has been also fully reinforced. His right wing rests on Auxerre. All the town garrisons—not those of the fortress towns, of course—and the Etappen-commandos in Alsace have been dissolved and despatched to strengthen the armies in the field.

HUNTING FOR NEWSPAPERS.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

PARIS, Jan. 6.

Of all the privations of the siege none has been more hard to endure than the want of news. No pigeon has come into Paris since the 19th December, and the news it bore was dated the 14th. We get news, however, notwithstanding. Sometimes a bottle comes down the Seine, but it generally contains information more interesting than important. Interesting! I confess I am interested in the news that Monsieur Prudhomme's eldest child has got the hooping-cough, and that the black sow has had a litter of fifteen. It is interesting to be thus able to take the measure of human events. There is all Paris in a great agony, and wild with expectation over the battle, and Paris is informed with all solemnity that a poor farmer's sow has farrowed fifteen. Much of ourselves here—we feel all the agony of the situation; and we find not a thought of our agony in that precious bottle which is all devoted to a record of the travail of a black sow. We have another source of information in the English papers which come in now and then, but it is difficult to get a sight of them, and the news rather oozes out than is fairly published. Finally, we have the German papers which are found on prisoners. General Ducrot said, three days ago, to an officer of the Eclaireurs de la Seine, "We want news, go and bag a few prisoners." "How many do you want, my general," says Major Poulizac. "As many as you like," replies Ducrot; "get me some newspapers." Forth go the sportsmen to hunt for newspapers. At four in the morning they surprise one of the outposts of the Prussian army in the neighbourhood of Bourget. The post is held by forty Prussians, but, taken by surprise, ten are killed and six made prisoners. The rest escape, but their baggage is seized, and we have newspapers from Germany and from Versailles up to New Year's-day. So it is that we get supplied with new—other than of black sows. When we want a newspaper we shoot a man—we shoot ten men dead, we wound others, and take six prisoners.

THE SIEGE OF LONGWY.

LUXEMBURG, Jan. 12.—The fortress of Longwy is completely invested; cannon brought by the Prussians from Tillancourt are being placed in battery. Colonel Massaroly, commanding the place, has determined not to surrender, and compel the Prussians to make an assault. The women, children, and old men have in consequence received orders to leave. The commandant of the fort of Charlemont, which commands Givet, has likewise resolved not to surrender.

ARREST OF M. PINARD.

THE Bordeaux correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 9th Jan. says:—

"The arrest of the ex-Minister Pinard was effected by Garibaldi's principal lieutenant—Colonel Bordone, who caught him *in flagrante* distributing numbers of Granier de Cassagnac's *Drapeau* to the soldiers at Autun. Pinard, finding himself tracked to his house, tried to escape by joining a funeral procession, and, curiously enough, the Imperialist Minister, whose prosecution of the visitors to Baudin's tomb at Montmartre, more than anything else, revived the Republican spirit in France, was himself collared in a cemetery. Colonel Bordone sent him to Lyons, where he is now in custody, and where he will probably be tried by court-martial for endeavouring to provoke mutiny and sedition in the army. He, at any rate, was courageously working in the service of his old master, unlike many young and able-bodied Imperialists, who shirk military duty, and lead a jolly life in London, Florence, and elsewhere. A Geneva letter says that town is swarming with *petits creveés*, who are the principal supporters of places of public amusement. At a casino the other day, one of these old habitués of the Paris Boulevards asked a Swiss lady why the theatres were only open twice a week. The contemptuous answer he got was, 'We pass most of our time in attending to your sick and wounded.'"

THE ITALIAN CAPITAL.

FLORENCE, Jan. 12, 12.5 P.M.—The Royal Lieutenancy in Rome ceases on the 15th inst. General della Marmora will then be replaced by a simple prefect. Simultaneously with this change Signor Gadda, Minister for Public Works, will install his Ministry in Rome, in order to accelerate the transfer of the capital.

THE LATE SIR H. DURAND.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of State for India to Lord Mayo on the subject of the death of this lamented officer:—

India Office, London, Jan. 5.

MY LORD,—1. I have received, with the deepest regret, telegraphic intelligence of the melancholy death by an accident of Major-General Sir Henry Marion Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

2. By this sad calamity the Government of India at home and abroad has been deprived of the services of one of its best officers in the performance of his public duties, at a time when he had just entered on a new career of utility for which he was eminently fitted.

3. Having entered the Indian army, in one of the scientific branches of the service, he distinguished himself at an early period by his gallantry in the field; and subsequently by his ability and independence of character in different high civil and political appointments, and as a member of the Supreme Government, won for himself the confidence of successive Governors-General, until he was selected by your Excellency to fill the high office in which his distinguished career has been so suddenly brought to a close.

4. The life of such a man is an example to the service, and Her Majesty's Government deeply deplores his death.—I have, &c., ARGYLL.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

(*Globe*, Jan. 13.)

THE Porte has no intention, but, on the contrary, objects to settling direct with Russia. It will leave the Conference to decide upon the Eastern question. We give this on the authority of the *Times'* correspondent at Constantinople.

But it is confirmed by the following telegram from Constantinople received this afternoon through Reuter's agency:—"The statement of a London newspaper that Turkey would not object to enter into direct negotiations with Russia is positively contradicted. All matters relating to the Eastern question are to be reserved for the decision of the Conference."

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that the diplomatic circles at Vienna entertain the conviction that Prussia and England are quite agreed respecting the attitude to be assumed at the Conference respecting the Black Sea question, and that Austria will join them. Further, that Prussia will support Austria's view respecting the mouths of the Danube.

PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.

IF we may trust the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, Count Bismarck, at the beginning of the war, inquired at St. Petersburg whether he might count on the benevolent neutrality of Russia. The answer was in the affirmative, but it was accompanied by the expression of a hope that Prussia would find it possible to come to some arrangement with Denmark in regard to Northern Schleswig. In reply, Prussia said she should be happy to compromise the matter at an early opportunity. There the affair rested until the repudiation of the Black Sea treaty by Prince Gortschakoff. Prussia, being disagreeably surprised by this novel complication and the possibility of a new conflict before she had done with the one in hand, Prince Gortschakoff thought it necessary to make amends by obliging her in another quarter. He accordingly dropped a hint that the Schleswig difficulty need not, perhaps, be settled in a hurry, at least not if Denmark abode by her former demand, which included not only Northern but a portion, and that a valuable one, of Central Schleswig also. There is no doubt this suggestion was favourably received at Versailles.

THE FENIAN EXILES.

ON Saturday, Jan. 7, five of the released Fenian prisoners, O'Donovan Rossa, O'Connell, Shaw, M'Clure, and Devoy, left the Mersey for New York on board the Royal Mail steamer Cuba, as first-class passengers. Some of their friends witnessed their departure. A mere formal recognition only and the waving of handkerchiefs was allowed. The released prisoners left London on Friday evening, accompanied by Captain Griffiths, deputy-governor of Millbank, and four warders. Others of the released prisoners will sail in a day or two. Rossa and M'Clure are to be expatriated for twenty years, and O'Connell and Devoy for four and five years. On the vessel's arrival at Queenstown, committees from Dublin and Cork went on board, and furnished each of the men with an outfit and £20. Mrs. Rossa joined her husband there. Mr. Isaac Butt, as president of the Dublin Amnesty Association, went on board and read an address to the released prisoners, praising them for their patriotism, and attributing the late legislative changes in Ireland to the boldness of their actions. He declared that the Irish nation would soon cancel their decree of banishment. A new spirit of nationality had, he said, been evoked by them in Ireland, and the day of their freedom was drawing near. The prisoners generally have, it is stated, expressed themselves satisfied with the terms of their pardon, and their treatment by the Government. In a letter from Chatham Prison to one of the convicts who has been confined in the convict prison there—"Colonel" Aplin—has refused to avail himself of the royal clemency, and expresses his profound contempt for the Queen's pardon, with the conditions attached; he contends that he was unjustly convicted and punished, and therefore he considers it to be a wanton insult to offer him a "free pardon."

THE WILL OF A MILITARY OFFICER DISPUTED.

THE validity of a will executed in 1854 by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Robert Dunn, who died in Abyssinia in January, 1868, was investigated in the Probate Court on Wednesday, Jan. 11. Colonel Dunn served in the Crimea, where he took part in the Balaclava charge, and in India, and other parts of the world, and lastly in the Abyssinian campaign. He entered the army at an early age, and formed a friendship with Mrs. Douglas, the wife of the officer in command of his then regiment. He made the will in question in 1854, just after he was of age, and by it he left a legacy of £14,000 to Mrs. Douglas. In 1861 he broke off his acquaintance with Mrs. Douglas, and evidence was given to show that he regretted ever having formed it, and was determined not to renew it. The will remained in the custody of Colonel Dunn's agents in London, until his death. The only evidence provided as to any subsequent will was given by a saddler, who was examined under a commission at Gibraltar, and who stated that in 1862 Colonel Dunn lodged with him, and read to him a will which disposed of the whole of his property, and in which Mrs. D[illegible]'s name did not occur. The colonel asked him to s[illegible], but he (the witness) was unable to do so, having [illegible]bled arm, and the colonel then took the will away. There was no evidence that it had been seen at any other time or by any other person. The family of Colonel Dunn were convinced that he had made a will or wills subsequent to the will of 1854 from his declarations on the subject, and therefore set up an intestacy. Lord Penzance, in giving judgment, said that very likely the result of the inquiry would be that the intentions of the testator would not be carried into effect, but it did not appear that he had revoked the will which he undoubtedly executed in 1854 in any manner prescribed by law. The story told by the saddler at Gibraltar was so improbable and so entirely without confirmation that the Court would not be justified in acting upon it. The Court therefore pronounced for the will propounded by Mrs. Douglas.

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3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £239,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
333,604
The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.
Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.
Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.
The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.
All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.
The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Alves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., Solicitor.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Wells, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.
Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Or from the Agents at

Agra	...	...T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab	...	...Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo	...	...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca	...	...J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore	...	...Messrs. F. Smyth & Co.
Galle	...	...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Howrah	...	...John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts		...Arelid Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)		...C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	...	...Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras	...	...Messrs. C. shand & Co.
Mirzapore	...	...Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon	...	...Messrs. Buchnan & Co. and
Bombay	...	...W. NICOL & Co.

January 1871.

NOTICES.

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
Conduct a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS in all its DEPARTMENTS.
Orders for Oilmanstores, Machinery, Contractors' Tools, &c., promptly executed.
Goods shipped or landed and forwarded to any Port of India.
Passag s and Goods booked by any Steamer, and all information regarding the same forwarded on application.
Bombay, 1st February 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in
BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,
particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,
Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.)

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to their choice and well-assorted STOCK, which has been specially selected and manufactured to their order and received per Overland route. Their rates for Cash and Credit Payments will be found to compare most favourably with Home Charges.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co's. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, six for ...	22 8	25 8
Fine Long Cloth Shirts, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, six for ...	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric Shirts, neat striped patterns with Collars attached, six for ...	22 8	25 8
Best French Printed Cambric Shirts with Collars attached, six for ...	28 0	31 8
Dress Shirts, French Embroidered Fronts, each from	7 0	8 0
Celebrated Oxford Shirts, cool and absorbing, highly recommended to Sportsmen or those actively employed, each ...	6 8	7 8
Ditto Ditto ... six for	37 0	42 8
Best Wool Flannel Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, each	8 8	9 8
Ditto Ditto ... six for	49 0	56 0
Best Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, each	9 0	10 0
Ditto Ditto ... six for	52 0	58 0
Best Spun Silk Shirts, each ...	11 8	13 0
Ditto Ditto ... six for	67 0	75 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s PYJAMAS.

Striped Cambric, each	3 0	3 8
Do do six for ...	16 8	19 0
French Printed Cambric, each ...	3 8	4 0
Do do six for ...	18 0	22 0
Oxford Cloth do each ...	4 12	5 12
Wove Flannel, each	8 8	9 0
Silk and Wool do	9 8	10 0
Spun Silk do	11 0	12 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s DRESSING GOWNS.

Plain Flannel ... ...each...	17 0	18 8
Best Silk and Wool... ... do...	18 0	20 0
Printed Cashmere—Fast Colours ... do...	23 0	26 0
Oxford Cloth ... ... do...	10 0	11 8

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s SOCKS.

Fine Brown Cotton Socks, ...per doz.	11 0	12 8
Fine mixed coloured Cotton Socks do...	12 8	13 8
Super mixed Cotton Socks, Fancy stripes ... ... do...	17 8	19 0
Ex-fine Balbriggan Socks ... do...	25 0	29 0
Su er-Plain Merino Socks ... do...	16 0	18 0
Superfine Merino Socks, Fancy striped, do...	19 8	22 0
Men's Ribbed Merino Knickerbocker Stockings for Hills, ...per pair	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers ... ...per pair	2 0	2 4

ASQUITH & Co.'s UNDER-VESTS.

Celebrated Gauze Merino Vests, each... ...	3 4	3 12
Do. do. do. six for	19 0	21 0
Do. Super Gauze do. each ...	4 4	4 12
Do. do. do. six for ...	24 0	27 0
Do. Real India Gauze Vests, ea h ...	5 4	6 0
Do. do. do. six for ...	30 0	35 0
Do. Silver Grey Merino Vests, long Sleeves for Travellers, each ...	5 0	5 12
Do. do. do. six for ...	29 0	33 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s TOWELS.

Royal Turkish Towels, six for ... (White and Brown)	10 8	12 0
Hand Towels, per dozen	13 0	15 0

SCARF & TIE DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s TIES.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
White Cambric Dress Ties, each ...	0 8	0 10
Do. do. do. six for ...	5 0	5 12
Black Tom Thumb Ties, each ...	0 14	1 0
Coloured do. do. ...	0 14	1 0
Black Eglington's, 1 inch wide, each ...	1 4	1 8

ASQUITH & Co.'s SCARVES.

Ollivier Scarf, made Sailor's knot, each.	1 12	2 0
Do. rich quality, Silk or Satin, each	2 8	3 0
Duke Scarf, large knot, spring fastening, each	2 0	2 4
Do. rich quality, Black or Fancy striped, each	2 12	3 4
Windsor Scarf, for Sailor's knot or Ring, each	1 12	2 0
Do. rich Fancy Silk or Satin, each	2 4	2 8
Do. Corded or Plain Silk, each ...	3 8	4 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s BRACES.

Indiarubber Braces, very strong, each ...	2 0	2 4
Web Braces, Narrow, with Indiarubber ends, each	1 8	1 12
Cantab Braces, extra long, leather ends, each	2 4	2 12
Guyot's Braces, in all colours, the Favourite in hot Climates, each	1 12	2 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

Ivory and Gold, warranted 14-Carat Gold Front Studs, set	3 8	4 8
Collar do. each	1 8	1 12
Do.	6 0	7 0
Solitaires, ... pair	6 0	7 0
Fancy Pearl Studs and Buttons, in great variety.		

ASQUITH & Co.'s COLLARS.

"West End," threefold, all Linen, per doz.	6 0	7 0
"Shakespeare," do. do. per doz.	6 0	7 0
"Dux," do. do. per doz.	6 0	7 0
"Pall Mall," do. do. per doz.	6 0	7 0
Collars with Tie attached	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH & Co.'s HANDKERCHIEFS.

Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, washed, ready for use ... ... per doz.	5 0	6 0
Irish Cambric do. do. per doz.	10 8	11 8
Fine Irish Cambric do. do. per doz.	13 8	15 0
Superfine do. do. per doz.	16 8	18 8
Fine Irish Cambric, with Coloured borders ... ... per doz.	15 8	17 8

ASQUITH & Co.'s UMBRELLAS, &c.

Best Alpaca, paragon steel frames, each ...	6 0	7 0
Best Cotton Silk do. each ...	10 8	12 0
Walking Sticks, from, each ...	0 12	

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Best Silk Dress Hats, each... ...	12 8	14 0